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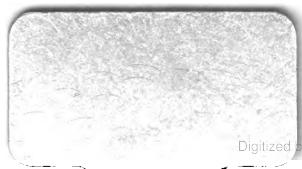
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*Historical record of the thirteenth
first Somersetshire, or ...*

Thomas Carter, Great Britain. – Army.
– Infantry. – Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry).



X

D-16
2751



The late Prince Consort.

Howes

HISTORICAL RECORD
OF
THE THIRTEENTH,
FIRST SOMERSETSHIRE,
OR
PRINCE ALBERT'S REGIMENT OF
LIGHT INFANTRY.

EDITED BY
THOMAS CARTER,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HORSE GUARDS;
AUTHOR OF "CURIOSITIES OF WAR," "MEDALS OF THE BRITISH ARMY," &c.

"Dear to thy land and ours, a Prince indeed,
Beyond all titles, and a household name,
Hereafter, thro' all times, Albert the Good."—*Tennyson*.

"One good deed, dying tongueless,
Slaughters a thousand, waiting upon that."—*Shakspeare*.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

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2751*

THE THIRTEENTH,
FIRST SOMERSETSHIRE,
OR,
PRINCE ALBERT'S REGIMENT OF
LIGHT INFANTRY,

BEARS ON THE REGIMENTAL COLOUR

"THE SPHINX," "EGYPT,"

"MARTINIQUE," "AVA,"

"AFFGHANISTAN," "GHUZNEE,"

"A MURAL CROWN," "JELLALABAD," -

"CABOOL, 1842,"

"SEVASTOPOL."

PREFACE.

THE official publication of the Historical Records of the Regiments of the British Army was authorised by the following General Orders, dated Horse Guards, 1st January, 1836 :—

HIS MAJESTY has been pleased to command that, with the view of doing the fullest justice to Regiments, as well as to Individuals who have distinguished themselves by their Bravery in Action with the Enemy, an Account of the Services of every Regiment in the British Army, shall be published under the superintendence and direction of the Adjutant-General; and that this Account shall contain the following particulars, viz. :—

— The Period and Circumstances of the Original Formation of the Regiment; The Stations at which it has been from time to time employed; The Battles, Sieges, and other Military Operations in which it has been engaged, particularly specifying any Achievement it may have performed, and the Colours, Trophies, &c., it may have captured from the Enemy.

— The Names of the Officers, and the Number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates Killed or Wounded by the Enemy, specifying the Place and Date of the Action.

— The Names of those Officers who, in consideration of their Gallant Services and Meritorious conduct in Engagements with the Enemy, have been distinguished

with Titles, Medals, or other Marks of His Majesty's gracious favour.

— The Names of all such Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates, as may have specially signalized themselves in Action.

And,

— The Badges and Devices which the Regiment may have been permitted to bear, and the Causes on account of which such Badges or Devices, or any other Marks of Distinction, have been granted.

By Command of the Right Honourable

GENERAL LORD HILL,

Commanding-in-Chief.

JOHN MACDONALD,

Adjutant-General.

Several regimental histories were in consequence compiled by the late Mr. Richard Cannon, when Principal Clerk of the Adjutant-General's Office, and published under the patronage of his late Majesty WILLIAM THE FOURTH, and of Her Majesty THE QUEEN. Amongst those printed, in 1848, was that of the 13th, PRINCE ALBERT'S Light Infantry ; but as eighteen years have since elapsed, during which have occurred the great siege of Sevastopol and the momentous Indian Mutiny, the Regiment is desirous that a new edition, completed to the latest date, should be published.

Upon Mr. Cannon's retirement, Lieut.-General Sir George Wetherall, then Adjutant-General, in consequence of my having assisted that gentle-

man in preparing these Records, recommended me to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury as the future Editor, but it was decided that they should not be continued.

Although the present edition is not, therefore, published by authority, yet I have endeavoured by fresh research, suggested by increased experience, to make the Record as complete as possible; and to keep up that desirable feeling of *esprit-de-corps* on the part of Regiments, which the publication of their several Histories, under such distinguished patronage, was specially designed to encourage, these pages are now submitted to the Army and to the Public, in the hope that they will not be altogether unwelcome; while, at the same time, they are intended to afford pleasure to those who have served, are serving, or who have had relatives and friends, in the 13th, PRINCE ALBERT'S Light Infantry.

T. C.

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THE Regiment, which is the subject of this memoir, 1685. dates its origin as far back as the accession of King James II. No sooner had this monarch ascended the throne than the Earl of Argyle landed in the Highlands of Scotland, with men from Holland, fully supplied with money and arms. Eventually he was captured, and met

1685. death under a former sentence. This insurrection was followed, shortly afterwards, by a rising in the west of England, headed by James, Duke of Monmouth, a natural son of the late sovereign. The small regular army, the formation of which was so jealously watched by parliament and the nation, was quite inadequate for the protection of the crown and kingdom, and, in consequence of the troubled state of the country, several additional regiments of cavalry and infantry were embodied to meet the emergency. Among the noblemen who stood forward in support of the throne at this important juncture, was Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon, who was appointed colonel of one of these corps—now the 13th, or Prince Albert's Regiment of Light Infantry—by commission dated 20th June, 1685.

This Regiment was raised in the southern counties of England, and its general rendezvous was at Buckingham, where the Earl of Huntingdon established his head-quarters; it consisted of ten companies, which were raised by Colonel the Earl of Huntingdon, Lieut.-Colonel Francis Villiers, Major Charles Morgan, Captains Watson Dixey, Thomas Condon, Thomas Skipworth, — Hildibran, John Tidcomb, Bryan Turner, and Charles Hatton; a number of loyal men coming readily forward to enrol themselves under the colours of the Regiment, it was speedily formed and quartered at Buckingham and Aylesbury. In the middle of July it was employed to guard prisoners taken after the overthrow of the rebel army at Sedgmoor.

After the rebellion had been suppressed, and the Duke of Monmouth beheaded, the King assembled many of the newly-raised corps on Hounslow Heath, where the Earl of Huntingdon's Regiment encamped in the beginning of August; it was reviewed there by His

Majesty, when the officers and soldiers received the 1685. expression of the Sovereign's approbation of the ready manner in which they had come forward to support the throne in the hour of danger, and they subsequently marched into garrison at Hull.

On the 6th of January, 1686, the establishment was fixed at the following numbers and rates of pay, viz. :—

THE EARL OF HUNTINGDON'S REGIMENT.

<i>Staff.</i>	<i>Pay per Day.</i>		
	£	s.	d.
The Colonel, as Colonel	0	12	0
Lieut.-Colonel, as Lieut.-Colonel	0	7	0
Major, as Major	0	5	0
Chaplain	0	6	8
Chirurgeon, 4s.; and Mate, 2s. 6d.	0	6	6
Adjutant	0	4	0
Quarter-Master and Marshal	0	4	0
Total Staff	2	5	2

The Colonel's Company.

The Colonel, as Captain	0	8	0
Lieutenant	0	4	0
Ensign	0	3	0
Two Sergeants, 1s. 6d. each	0	3	0
Three Corporals, 1s. each	0	3	0
One Drummer	0	1	0
Fifty Soldiers, 8d. each	1	13	4
Total for one Company	2	15	4
Nine Companies more, at the same rate	24	18	0
Total per day	29	18	6

Per Annum, £10,922 12s. 6d.

At this period the uniform of the Regiment was— 1686.
round hats with broad brims, the brim turned up on one

1686. side, and ornamented with yellow ribands; scarlet coats, lined with yellow; yellow breeches and grey stockings: the pikemen were distinguished by white sashes tied round their waists.

In June the Regiment was again encamped on Hounslow Heath, and in August it marched into Yorkshire and Cumberland; the head-quarters being at York, where it passed the winter.

1687. From York the head-quarters were removed, in February, 1687, to Chester, where they remained until the spring of the following year.

The following officers belonged to the Regiment in 1687:—

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
Earl of Huntingdon (Colonel).	Thomas Carleton.	William Delavale.
Ferdinando Hastings (Lieut.-Colonel).	William Rhodesley.	Ralph Cudworth.
Robert Ingram (Major).	John Hook.	Deacon Garrett.
Watson Dixie.	John Fry.	Henry Fern.
John Tidcomb.	John Sheldon.	John Orefeur.
Owen Macarty.	Talbot Lacells.	Ambrose Jones.
Charles Hatton.	George Comly.	Hussey Hastings.
Sir John Jacob.	Michael Dunkin.	Joseph Byerley.
Thomas Condon.	George Keyworth.	Thomas Knivetton.
Charnock Heron.	Henry Walrond.	William Callow.
Christopher Viscount Hatton.	Bernard Ellis William Hawley.	{ Company of grenadiers added in 1687.
Gabriel Hastings, <i>Chaplain.</i>	Talbot Lacells, <i>Adjutant.</i>	
Claudius Gilbert, <i>Chirurgion.</i>	John Evans, <i>Quarter-Master.</i>	

1688. In April, 1688, the Regiment left Chester, and in June once more pitched its tents on Hounslow Heath. Meanwhile the proceedings of the King to subvert the



MUSKETEER

GRENADEIER

PIKEMAN

THE EARL OF HUNTINGDON'S REGIMENT, 1686

now

13TH, PRINCE ALBERT'S LIGHT INFANTRY.

reformed religion and establish arbitrary government, 1688. filled the country with alarm, and several of the nobility and gentry had solicited the Prince of Orange to come to England with a Dutch army, to aid them in opposing the measures of the Court. The Earl of Huntingdon continued, however, faithful to the interests of the reigning Sovereign, and his Regiment was ordered into garrison at Plymouth, together with the Earl of Bath's, now 10th foot. When the Prince of Orange landed, the garrison of Plymouth was divided in its political views: the Governor, the Earl of Bath, and Lieut.-Colonel Hastings, of the 13th (cousin of the Earl of Huntingdon), were in the Protestant interest; the Earl of Huntingdon, who was present, and performing the duties of commanding officer, with Lieut.-Colonel Sir Charles Carney, of the 10th, were devoted to the Roman Catholic cause; but nearly all the officers and soldiers had declared for the former. The Earl of Bath, Lieut.-Colonel Hastings, and several other officers, arrested the Earl of Huntingdon, Captain Owen Macarty, Lieutenant Talbot Lacells, and Ensign Ambrose Jones, of the 13th, who were Catholics, and afterwards declared for the Prince of Orange, in which proceeding the two regiments in garrison concurred. When the fortress of Plymouth was secured for the Protestant cause, the arrested officers were released.

As the army refused to fight in behalf of King James, that monarch fled to France, and the Prince of Orange promoted Lieut.-Colonel Ferdinando Hastings to the colonelcy of the Regiment in December, 1688.

The accession of the Prince and Princess of Orange to 1689. the throne having met with some opposition in Scotland, the Regiment was ordered thither; and on arriving at Edinburgh in the spring of 1689, it was employed in

1689. the blockade of the castle, which the Duke of Gordon held for King James ; at the same time, Viscount Dundee was arousing the highland clans to arms, nearly all then, as in later times, being loyally attached to the Stuart race, and required no persuasion to " up with the bonnets o' bonnie Dundee "—a devotion which has been in subsequent years nobly shown for the constituted authorities.

While the Regiment was at Edinburgh, Major-General Hugh Mackay, commanding-in-chief in Scotland, was watching the motions of Viscount Dundee, and he sent orders for Colonel Ramsay to join him with six hundred men of the Scots Brigade, in the Dutch service, but which had come to England at the Revolution. The colonel commenced his march, but intimidated by the menacing attitude of the Athol men, returned to Perth ; when a hundred men of Berkeley's (now 4th) dragoons, a hundred of the 13th, and two hundred of Leven's newly raised regiment (now 25th King's Own Borderers), were ordered to join him. Thus reinforced, the colonel commenced his march through Athol and Badenoch for Inverness ; and with the aid of this detachment, Major-General Mackay pursued the clans, under Viscount Dundee, from the low country, compelling them to take refuge in the wilds of Lochaber. The detachment of the 13th was afterwards stationed at Inverness, and the Regiment was relieved from the blockade of Edinburgh Castle by the surrender of that fortress on the 13th of June.

Major-General Mackay, after forcing Viscount Dundee to take refuge in Lochaber, proceeded to Edinburgh, where he learned that the clans expected to be joined by a reinforcement from Ireland, and would probably soon descend from the highlands ; he therefore assembled

the 13th, and several other corps, and marched from 1689. Edinburgh, to watch their motions. Arriving at Dunkeld, he received an express from Lord Murray, son of the Marquis of Athol, stating that part of Viscount Dundee's force had arrived at Blair, the castle of which (since the abode of royalty), although belonging to the marquis, had been held against him, and was a most important post. Raising the siege of the castle, Lord Murray withdrew to the pass of Killiecrankie, and was shortly joined by a detachment which had been sent on by General Mackay to secure the defile. Dundee arrived at Blair Castle early in the morning of Saturday, the 27th of July, and Mackay commenced his march at daybreak on the same day towards the pass of Killiecrankie;* on this occasion the 13th, commanded by their colonel, Ferdinando Hastings, and designated after him, formed the rear-guard, to cover the march of twelve hundred pack-horses, which carried the baggage of the army.

* List of troops under Major-General Mackay, at the battle of Killiecrankie, 27th July, 1689:—

Cavalry.

Annandale's troop of horse	}	Afterwards incorporated in a regiment, now the 7th Hussars.
Belhaven's " "		

Infantry.

Hastings's Foot, now 13th	}	One hundred of Hastings's and two hundred of Leven's, were detached at Inverness, and were, consequently, not at the battle of Killiecrankie.
Leven's Foot, now 25th		

Kenmare's Foot, afterwards disbanded.

Mackay's	}	Scots Brigade in the Dutch Service, afterwards 94th Regiment in the British line; disbanded in December, 1818.
Balfour's		
Ramsay's		

1689. Disdaining to avail himself of the advantage which the pass offered for disputing the passage of his opponents, Dundee awaited their arrival in the open ground at the extremity of the ravine.

Entering the pass, the troops moved along the east bank of the River Garry by a narrow path, confined between a range of craggy precipices on one hand, and on the other the river, considerably below the road, rushing from rock to rock, made a wild and natural music; as the Regiment emerged from this difficult defile with the baggage, the Royal army formed in order of battle on some rising ground at the foot of a hill, on the summit of which appeared the enemy. The 13th formed on the right of the line, and, as was then the custom, the grenadier company was on the flank, with a supply of hand-grenades, the musketeers forming two wings, and the pikemen standing in column in the centre. During two tedious hours of a bright summer evening the armies stood regarding each other; and about half-an-hour before sunset, the Highlanders moved slowly down the hill, barefooted, and unplaided, to commence the battle: as they descended they quickened their pace, uttered a loud shout, and commenced an irregular fire of musketry, which produced little effect. The Royal troops reserved their fire until the clans came within a few paces, and then by a regular discharge, with a sure aim, produced great havoc on the thick masses opposed to them; but at that moment the Highlanders throwing down their muskets, drew their swords, and closed upon their opponents, who had not time to fix their bayonets in the muzzles of their muskets,* and

* The bayonet, at this period, was fixed by forcing the handle into the muzzle of the musket; the troops, therefore, could not

being thus attacked, under peculiar disadvantages, many 1689. of the Royal troops gave way.

The Regiment, commanded by Colonel Hastings, stood its ground with great gallantry, and the Highlanders were unable to make any impression upon it. After being repulsed in their attack on its front, they attempted to turn its right flank, when Colonel Hastings, by a determined charge, routed them at that point. This was of no avail, as the other corps of the Royal army were overpowered, and the soldiers flying in every direction. At that moment Major-General Mackay galloped to the Regiment, collected the fragments of other corps to it, and retreated. In this, its first action, as in after years, the Regiment almost stood alone. Lord Macaulay, in his popular history, states that—

“ It was past seven o’clock. Dundee gave the word. “ The Highlanders dropped their plaids. The few who “ were so luxurious as to wear rude socks of untanned “ hide spurned them away. It was long remembered in “ Lochaber that Lochiel took off what probably was the “ only pair of shoes in his clan, and charged barefoot at “ the head of his men. The whole line advanced firing. “ The enemy returned the fire, and did much execution. “ When only a small space was left between the armies, “ the Highlanders suddenly flung away their firelocks,

fire with fixed bayonets. The difficulty of fixing bayonets tended materially to the disastrous termination of the battle. The invention of the bayonet being formed to screw on the barrel without stopping it up, so that the men might receive a charge immediately after firing, has been erroneously ascribed to Major-General Mackay, but Captain Sir Sibbald David Scott, Bart., F.S.A., in his “ History of the Bayonet,” has shown that in 1678 (eleven years before Killiecrankie), this contrivance of fastening the bayonets with rings to the muzzle was known.

1689. "drew their broadswords, and rushed forward with a
"fearful yell. The Lowlanders prepared to receive the
"shock; but this was then a long and awkward process,
"and the soldiers were still fumbling with the muzzles
"of their guns and the handles of their bayonets when
"the whole flood of Macleans, Macdonalds, and Camerons
"came down. In two minutes the battle was lost and
"won. After, in vain, attempting a charge of horse
"(Belhaven's), who galloped off in disorder—Annandale's
"men followed—all was over, and the mingled torrent
"of red-coats and tartans went raving down the valley
"to the gorge of Killiecrankie.

"Mackay, accompanied by one trusty servant, spurred
"bravely through the thickest of the claymores and tar-
"gets, and reached a point from which he had a view of
"the field. His whole army had disappeared, with the
"exception of some Borderers whom Leven had kept
"together and of Hastings's Regiment, which had poured
"a murderous fire into the Celtic ranks, and which still
"kept unbroken order. All the men that could be col-
"lected were only a few hundreds. The General made
"haste to lead them across the Garry, and, having put
"that river between them and the enemy, paused for a
"moment to meditate on his situation. * * *

"He marched all night. When day broke his task
"was more difficult than ever. Light increased the
"terror of his companions. Hastings's men and Leven's
"men still behaved themselves like soldiers. But the
"fugitives from Ramsay's were a mere rabble. They
"had flung away their muskets. The broadswords from
"which they had fled were ever in their eyes. Every
"fresh object caused a panic.

"The conquerors, however, had bought their victory
"dear. While they were advancing they had been

“ much galled by the musketry of the enemy ; and, even 1689.
“ after the decisive charge, Hastings’s Englishmen and
“ some of Leven’s Borderers had continued to keep up a
“ steady fire.” In this manner had Hastings’s foot (to
use Lord Macaulay’s happy phrase) “ maintained the
“ military reputation of the Saxon race.”

His lordship is fully borne out in his praise of
the Regiment by Major-General Mackay, for in his
memoirs of this war (published in 1833), the General
commends its conduct. In his despatch to the Duke of
Hamilton, he wrote—“ There was no regiment or troop
“ with me but behaved like the vilest cowards in nature,
“ except Hastings’s (13th), and Lord Leven’s (25th),
“ whom I most praise at such a degree, as I cannot but
“ blame others.” And in his official narrative of the
battle—“ I could learn of no commanding officer that
“ misbehaved, though I confess that my Lord Leven,
“ Colonel Hastings, and their officers have distinguished
“ themselves in this occasion above all others.” And to
Lord Melville he thus expressed himself—“ My Lord,—
“ Your son has behaved himself, with all his officers
“ and soldiers, extraordinarily well, as did also Colonel
“ Hastings, with his.”

In the life of this general, published in 1836, the
author (John Mackay, Esq., of Rockfield) states—
“ Hastings, on the right, sustained the reputation of the
“ English lion, but all to no purpose, so far had the
“ panic extended.” Yet it was to great purpose, for one
corps was preserved entire, which enabled the commander-
in-chief to make good his retreat to Stirling.

Viscount Dundee was killed in the action ; and the
loss of the clans, in killed and wounded, was much
greater than that of the King’s troops. Major-General
Mackay called to his aid additional corps, resumed the

1689. offensive, and by a series of active and skilful operations, restricted the movements of the Highlanders so much, that at length they separated to their homes.

Meanwhile King James had arrived in Ireland with a body of French troops, and all the country, excepting Enniskillen and Londonderry, was subjected to his dominion. To rescue Ireland from his power, an army was sent to that country, under the veteran Marshal Duke of Schomberg, and the Regiment was ordered to take part in this enterprise.

The 13th embarked from Scotland in the beginning of October, landed at Carlingford on the 9th of that month, and received instructions to join the army encamped at Dundalk; but these orders were countermanded, and the Regiment marched into quarters at Armagh and Clones, where it was stationed during the winter.

1690. In April, 1690, the 13th were stationed at Belfast, and had the gratification of serving in the campaign of that year, under King William III., who commanded his army in Ireland in person. The Regiment had the honour to contribute towards the gaining of the battle of the Boyne, on the 1st of July, when the army of King William forced the passage of that river, overthrew the French and Irish forces under King James, and gained a decisive victory.

The immediate result of this victory was the capture of Dublin, and the flight of King James to France. The 13th was one of the regiments reviewed by King William at Finglass on the 7th of July, on which occasion it mustered six hundred and six rank and file, exclusive of men reported sick. The Regiment advanced with the army towards Dublin, and was stationed several weeks in garrison in that city, under Brigadier-General Trelawny.

In the meantime, considerable alarm had been produced in England by the defeat off Beachy Head, the day before the battle of the Boyne, of the combined English and Dutch fleets, under Admirals the Earl of Torrington and Evertsen, by the French Navy, commanded by the Count de Tourville. After this disaster, England was menaced with invasion, and a body of French troops landing on the western coast, destroyed Teignmouth, then a small village, when the 13th, and several other corps, were ordered to return from Ireland. 1690.

After landing at Portsmouth, the Regiment was encamped, for several weeks, near that fortress; and when the French had desisted from their project of invasion, it was ordered to join the expedition against Cork and Kinsale, under Lieut.-General the Earl (afterwards the great Duke) of Marlborough. It embarked on this service in the middle of September, and arrived in Cork roads on the 21st of that month; the co-operation of part of the army on shore having been secured, the troops landed on the 23rd, and besieged the city of Cork. A breach having been made, the Regiment was selected to form part of the storming party, which advanced to assault the place on the 28th of September; before, however, the soldiers gained the breach, the enemy hung out a white flag, and agreed to surrender.

The troops marched out of Cork on the 1st of October, arrived before Kinsale on the following day, and commenced the siege of the two forts. The old fort was taken by storm immediately, and the new fort surrendered on the 15th of October.

After taking part in these services, the Regiment was stationed in garrison at Cork. The health of the men suffered from having been employed in sieges during inclement weather, and in the official returns the Regi-

1690. ment is stated to have had only four hundred and sixty-two rank and file fit for duty, two hundred and sixteen being reported sick.

1691. When the army took the field, in the spring of 1691, under General de Ginkell (afterwards Earl of Athlone), the 13th were left in garrison at Cork, from whence they frequently sent out detachments in quest of the bands of disaffected peasantry who prowled about the country in arms, committing every description of depredation. On one of these occasions, when Colonel Hastings was out with two hundred men of the Regiment, and five hundred militia, he was informed that a party of the Royal Dragoons was surrounded by a numerous body of the enemy at Drumaugh, and he instantly marched to their relief. On arriving at the vicinity of Ballycleugh, he found the edges on both sides of the road lined with opponents; when the soldiers of the 13th rushed into the inclosures, killed fifty adversaries, and chased the remainder some distance. On the following morning the soldiers of the Regiment drove the Irish from Drumaugh, and liberated the party of the Royal Dragoons at that place.

Shortly after this affair, Colonel Hastings marched out of Cork with a portion of the Regiment and some militia, and seized upon Drummaneer, an important post near the Blackwater.

Captain John Orefeur left Cork on the 12th of September, with a detachment of the Regiment, to scour the country; and arriving in the vicinity of Lismore, he encountered a numerous body of armed partisans of King James, whom he instantly attacked, killed twenty of their number upon the spot, and put the remainder to flight, which so alarmed the armed bands of peasantry that they did not again appear for some time in that part of the country.

While the Regiment was thus engaged, the army of 1691. King James was defeated at Aghrim, on Sunday, the 12th of July, 1691. The subsequent surrender of Limerick terminated the war in Ireland.

On the 22nd of December the Regiment was relieved from garrison duty at Cork, and embarked for England, where it arrived towards the end of that month.

The aggressive policy of the French Court, and the 1692. desire of Louis XIV. to control the nations of Europe, rendered it necessary for the British monarch to engage in war to preserve their civil and religious liberties; and while the army of the confederate states, commanded by King William, confronted the forces of Louis in the Netherlands, the 13th were selected to form part of an expedition against the French coast, under Lieut.-General Meinhardt Duke of Leinster, afterwards Duke of Schomberg. The French fleet had been defeated a short time previously off La Hogue, but the King of France, anticipating a descent, had assembled so numerous a force on the coast, that the Duke did not venture upon a landing. After menacing the coast at several points, the fleet sailed to Ostend, where the Regiment landed on the 22nd of August. The 13th and a number of other corps advanced a few stages up the country, upon which the French withdrew from Furnes to Dixmude, and the English took possession of, and fortified these towns.

When the army went into winter quarters, the 13th were ordered to return to England, and continued on home service during the remainder of the war.

CHAPTER II.

Detachment of the Regiment sent to Flanders—Colonel Hastings succeeded by Sir John Jacob, Bart.—Peace of Ryswick—The Regiment embarks for Ireland—Hostile measures of Louis XIV.—The Regiment proceeds to Flanders—Reviewed at Breda by William III.—Encamped at Rosendael—The Earl of Barrymore appointed Colonel—Siege of Kayserswerth—Skirmishes near Nimeguen—The Earl of Marlborough appointed to the command of the Army in Flanders—Capture of Venloo—Fort St. Michael—Ruremonde—Liege—Huy—Limburg—Deliverance of Spanish Guelderland—The Regiment returns to England—Proceeds on the expedition to Portugal—Employed in the Alemtejo—Encamped at Estremos—Capture of Gibraltar—Engaged in its defence.

1693. Shortly after the loss of the Battle of Landen, on the 29th of July, 1693, by the confederate army under King William, the 13th sent a draft of one hundred and fifty men to Flanders, to replace the losses of the regiments which had suffered most on that occasion.

1695. An accusation was preferred against Colonel Ferdinando Hastings, in the early part of 1695, of charging the soldiers too high a price for certain articles which he, as Colonel, was in the habit of providing for them; an investigation afterwards took place, when he was proved guilty of extortion, and deprived of his commission on the 4th of March. On the 13th of that month, the King conferred the colonelcy of the Regiment upon the Lieut.-Colonel Sir John Jacob, Baronet, who had served therein since its formation, and distinguished himself in Scotland and Ireland.

1697. The war was terminated in 1697 by the treaty of Ryswick, and King William saw his efforts to arrest the

progress of French conquests attended with complete success. The Regiment was consequently placed upon a peace establishment in 1698; the army was further reduced in 1699, and the 13th proceeded to Ireland to replace one of the corps ordered to be disbanded in that country.

Louis XIV. terminated the repose granted to Europe by the treaty of Ryswick, by procuring the elevation of his grandson, the Duke of Anjou, to the throne of Spain;—by taking possession of the Spanish Netherlands,—making prisoners the Dutch garrisons in the barrier towns, and other acts of aggression. The interests of every state in Europe being affected by the change in the dynasty of Spain, preparations for war became universal, and thirteen British battalions were sent to Holland to act as auxiliaries.

The Regiment having been selected to proceed on foreign service, was augmented to eight hundred and thirty officers and soldiers, and embarking from Cork in the middle of June, 1701, arrived at Helvoetsluys, in South Holland, on the 8th of July. The British troops were afterwards sent up the Maese to Breda, and other fortified towns; and on the 21st of September they were reviewed by King William on Breda Heath.

After passing the winter in garrison in Holland, the Regiment quitted its quarters on the 10th of March, 1702, and proceeded to Rosendaël, at which place the British infantry were encamped under Brigadier-General Ingoldsby, then Colonel of the 23rd, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Colonel Sir John Jacob, Baronet, being desirous of retiring from the active duties of commanding officer of the Regiment, which were then performed by all colonels not having higher rank, obtained permission to dispose of

1702. the colonelcy for fourteen hundred guineas, to his brother-in-law, James Earl of Barrymore, whose appointment was dated the 15th of March, 1702, being seven days after the accession of Queen Anne.

The Imperialists, in the middle of April, besieged the strong fortress of Kayserswerth on the Lower Rhine, and the Regiment was one of the corps which marched through the country to the duchy of Cleves, and joined the covering army under the Earl of Athlone, encamped at Cranenburg. A French army of superior numbers proceeded, by forced marches, through the forest of Cleves and plain of Goch, to cut off the communication of the troops at Cranenburg, with Grave and Nimeguen. In consequence of this movement, the British and Dutch struck their tents on the evening of the 10th of June, and retreating throughout the night, arrived about eight o'clock on the following morning within a few miles of Nimeguen, at which time the French columns appeared on both flanks and in the rear. Some sharp skirmishing occurred: the British corps forming the rear guard behaved with great gallantry, and the army effected its retreat under the works of Nimeguen. Kayserswerth surrendered three days afterwards.

Additional forces arrived in Holland, the Earl of Marlborough assumed the command, and the 8th, 13th, 17th, and 18th Regiments were formed in brigade under Brigadier-General Frederick Hamilton. This brigade took part in the manœuvres by which the French were compelled to withdraw from the frontiers of Holland; and when the siege of the fortress of Venloo—a town in the province of Limburg, situated on the east side of the Maese, with fortifications beyond the river—was undertaken, Brigadier-General Hamilton's brigade composed a portion of the force of thirty-two battalions of infantry

and thirty-six squadrons of cavalry, detached for this 1702. enterprise from the main army, under Prince Nassau Saarbruck.

The Regiment carried on its attacks against the detached fortress of St. Michael, on the west side of the river; and on the 18th of September, the grenadier company was ordered to share in storming the covered way. Between five and six o'clock in the evening the signal was given, when the grenadiers rushing forward, the French fired a few rounds and fled, and the British leaping into the covered way, pushed on so closely, that friends and foes entered the ravelin together. The French in the ravelin were soon sabred; those who escaped fled across a small wooden bridge, which they had not time to remove, being followed so rapidly, and after a sharp struggle, both English and French entered the fort at the same time. The former got over the *fausse-braye*, climbed up the rampart with great difficulty, pulled up the palisades from the parapet, and captured the fort sword in hand, making thirty officers and one hundred and seventy soldiers prisoners; the remainder of the garrison, which consisted of six hundred men, were either killed in the attack or drowned in attempting to escape across the river, excepting twelve men, who succeeded in passing over in small boats.

Information arrived a few days afterwards of the capture of Landau by the Germans, when the batteries of the army before Venloo were ordered to fire three volleys. The garrison and inhabitants seeing the preparations which were being made for this purpose by the besiegers, imagined that an attack upon the place by storm was intended, whereupon the magistrates begged the governor to surrender, and the town was delivered up.

1702. After the surrender of Venloo the Regiment was engaged in the siege of Ruremonde, which fortress was invested towards the end of September, and surrendered on the 7th of October. The army next advanced towards Liege; the city was immediately delivered up, and the citadel was captured by storm on the 23rd of October; on which occasion the grenadiers of the several regiments distinguished themselves. A detached fortress, called the Chartreuse, surrendered soon afterwards, and with these conquests the campaign terminated.

Quitting the valley of Liege on the 3rd of November, the Regiment marched back to Holland, and during the winter was stationed in garrison at Breda.

1703. In April, 1703, the Regiment marched from Breda towards Maestricht. An attempt was made to surprise the British in their quarters, but the gallant resistance, at Tongres, of two regiments (the 2nd or Queen's Royals, and Elst's), gave time for the army to assemble in order of battle at Maestricht. The 13th served this campaign in brigade with the same corps as in 1702, and were employed in several movements designed to bring on a general engagement; the French, however, withdrew behind their fortified lines, where the Duke of Marlborough was desirous of attacking them, but the Dutch generals would not consent thereto.

The fortress of Huy, situated on the Maese above the city of Liege, was besieged in August, and was captured in ten days. Another proposal to attack the French lines having been declined by the Dutch, Limburg, in the Spanish Netherlands, was besieged, and on the 27th of September the garrison surrendered; this completed the deliverance of Spanish Guelderland.

After sharing in these captures, the Regiment was selected for service in Portugal, to take part in the attempt to place Archduke Charles of Austria on the

throne of Spain. The 13th embarked from Holland in 1703. October, and proceeded to Portsmouth; but the Regiment was detained so long by contrary winds, that it did not arrive at Lisbon before March, 1704, when it landed, 1704. and marched to Abrantes; but was afterwards removed to the Alemtejo.

The British troops in Portugal were commanded by General Meinhardt Duke of Schomberg (who had succeeded to that title in 1693, on the death of his brother Charles), and he suggested active measures; but such tardiness and inability were manifested by the Portuguese authorities, that the Duke of Berwick invaded the country with a French and Spanish army, before the allies were prepared to take the field. The Duke of Schomberg having solicited to be recalled, the Earl of Galway was sent out with reinforcements as his successor.

-In the early part of the campaign, the 13th were employed in the Alemtejo; they were reviewed at the camp at Estremos on the 21st of July, and were afterwards removed to Vimiera.

When the summer heat had abated, the Regiment joined the army, and penetrated into Spain as far as the bank of the Agueda, near Ciudad Rodrigo; but the Duke of Berwick had made so skilful a disposition of the French and Spanish forces, on the opposite side of the river, that the allies were prevented passing over, and the British troops therefore returned to Portugal for winter quarters.

Meanwhile the important fortress of Gibraltar* had

* When the Moors invaded Spain, about the year 711, they took possession of this rock, as a suitable place for the reception of supplies from the opposite coast, and they called it, in honour of a leader named Tarif, "Gib-el-tarif," or "Tarif's Mountain;" hence the name Gibraltar is derived.

1704. been captured by the combined English and Dutch fleets, and garrisoned by a body of marines under the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt. This capture revived the hopes and expectations of the allies, and disconcerted the measures of King Philip, of Spain, and his grandfather, Louis XIV.; a combined French and Spanish army was assembled to retake the lost fortress, and the latter monarch, who possessed, at that period, a naval force of great magnitude, directed his fleet to co-operate in this service. The troops under the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt defended the place with great gallantry, and eventually applied to the commander of the forces in Portugal for aid, when a battalion of the 1st and 2nd Foot Guards, the 13th and 35th Regiments, the Dutch Regiment of Waes, and the Portuguese Regiment of Algarve were selected to reinforce the garrison.

Accordingly, the 13th, mustering thirty-nine sergeants, thirty-nine corporals, twenty-six drummers, and six hundred and fifty private soldiers, marched from the frontier of Portugal to Lisbon, and embarked on board transports on the 8th of December: two days afterwards the fleet sailed under convoy of four frigates, and on the 17th it was becalmed, when the boats were hoisted out, and attempts made to gain some progress by the use of oars. A fleet of men-of-war appeared in sight, under English and Dutch colours, which was supposed to be the squadron under Vice-Admiral Leake and Rear-Admiral Vander-Dussen; but observing the men-of-war forming a half-moon to surround the transports, a private signal was made, and the ships being unable to answer it, instantly hoisted French colours. The danger was great, with a hostile fleet so near, but the transports put out every boat, and gained some way by towing: the

enemy was becalmed, and in the evening a breeze 1704. sprung up, which enabled the British vessels to escape, excepting one ship, which was captured. On the following day the 13th landed at Gibraltar, at the moment when the garrison was beginning to despair of assistance.

The Regiment was not long at Gibraltar before opportunities offered for distinguishing itself; a detachment formed part of the body of troops which issued from the fortress during the night of the 22nd of December, forced the Spanish posts, routed a body of cavalry, levelled part of the works, burnt many fascines and gabions, and afterwards retired with little loss.

Still anticipating success, the combined forces prose- 1705. cuted the siege; and, in the beginning of February, 1705, a chosen band of French grenadiers attacked the round tower: they climbed the rock by the aid of hooks, but were repulsed with loss.

About four days afterwards six hundred select French and Walloon grenadiers, supported by a large body of Spaniards, silently ascended the hill during the night of the 6th of February, and concealed themselves until daybreak on the following morning; when the night-guard had been withdrawn from the breach near the round tower, they made a sudden rush, and drove the ordinary guard from its post with a shower of hand-grenades: at the same time, two hundred grenadiers attacked the round tower. The troops in garrison were soon aroused, and Captain Fisher, of the Queen's Marines (now 4th Foot) at the head of seventeen men made a gallant defence; but his party was soon overpowered and himself taken prisoner. Major Moncall, of the 13th, collected between four and five hundred men, principally of his own Regiment, and charged the enemy, sword in

1705. hand, so vigorously, that he soon drove them back, recaptured the round tower, after it had been in the possession of the foe about an hour, and liberated Captain Fisher, with several other prisoners. The soldiers of the 13th were aided, in this gallant effort, by Colonel Rivett of the Foot Guards, who climbed the rock on the right of the covered way with twenty grenadiers, and thus favoured Major Moncall's success. Additional men were brought forward, and the French and Walloon grenadiers were driven from the works with severe loss. On the following day, the gallant Moncall lost his leg by a cannon-shot.

The French and Spaniards continued their unavailing attempts on Gibraltar, and the siege, like that in later days, became a subject of great interest throughout Europe; towards the end of March, however, they withdrew the shattered remains of their formidable army, and left the British in quiet possession of the fortress they had so gallantly defended, and which they have since so tenaciously preserved.

CHAPTER III.

The Earl of Peterborough's expedition—Siege of Barcelona—Storming of Fort Montjuich—Relief of St. Mattheo—The 13th formed into a Regiment of Dragoons, under Colonel Pearce—Remainder of the Regiment sent to England—Subsequent career of Pearce's Dragoons—Engaged in Valencia—Battle of Almanza—Regiment recruited, and again embarked for Portugal—Action of the Caya—Major-General Sankey, Brigadier-General Pearce and Colonel the Earl of Barrymore taken prisoners—Campaign on the Portuguese frontier—Treaty of Utrecht.

IN a few weeks after the siege of Gibraltar was raised, 1705. an expedition sailed from England, under Charles Earl of Peterborough, designed either to aid the Duke of Savoy in driving the French out of Italy, to make an attempt on Sicily and Naples, or to further the progress of Archduke Charles in Spain, as should appear most advantageous for Her Majesty's service; the latter course was eventually adopted, and the expedition arrived at Gibraltar in the beginning of August, when the 13th were relieved from duty in that garrison by a newly-raised regiment from England, and embarked on board the fleet, which put to sea a few days afterwards.

The expedition appeared off the coast of Valencia; a thousand Catalonians and Valencians threw off their allegiance to King Philip, acknowledged the Archduke as their Sovereign, and seized on Denia, while others made demonstrations of giving effectual aid to the expedition. Thus encouraged, the Earl of Peterborough undertook the daring enterprise of besieging Barcelona,

1705. the capital of Catalonia; this was an undertaking of a hazardous character, in consequence of his being unable to bring more than seven thousand men into the lines,—the garrison consisting of nearly six thousand,—and of the natural strength of the fortress, which had resisted, in 1697, a French army of thirty thousand for eight weeks, and was not taken without a loss of twelve thousand men. The troops landed on the 23rd and 24th of August, and the 13th took part in the siege. On the 13th of September, the grenadier company of the Regiment left the camp, and after a night march among the mountains, appeared before the detached fortress of Montjuich, at daylight on the following morning, and took part in storming the outworks of that place, in which it had several men killed and wounded. Three days afterwards the strong castle and citadel of Montjuich surrendered, which materially facilitated the progress of the siege of Barcelona.

As the besieging army was so very weak in numbers extraordinary efforts were necessary; the soldiers and seamen were incessant in their exertions; cannon and mortars were dragged up steep precipices by the men, and a practicable breach having been made, a detachment of the 13th was in readiness to take part in storming the works, when the governor surrendered.

The capture of so important a fortress, by so small a body of men, produced a great sensation throughout Europe, and was followed by the submission of nearly all Catalonia, the largest and richest province of Spain. Elated by this success, the Earl of Peterborough resolved to undertake another enterprise of a more surprising nature than the former, namely the invasion of Valencia with a body of troops not sufficiently numerous to form

the advance guard of the opposing army. The 13th 1705. being conspicuous for efficiency, and for the gallant bearing of the officers and soldiers, were selected to form part of the projected expedition.

From Barcelona the Regiment marched under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Edward Pearce, to Tortosa, on the river Ebro. In the meantime the Conde de las Torres having been sent by King Philip, with a numerous force, to retake the towns which had declared for the Archduke, had besieged the fortress of St. Mattheo, and the 13th were ordered to march to the relief of this town. The troops employed in this service were numerically very inferior to the besieging army; but by night marches among the woods and mountains, and circulating exaggerated reports of his numbers, the British general succeeded in surprising his opponents, and the Spanish commander, being deceived by spies, made a precipitate retreat.

The officers and men were now so exhausted by long marches, day and night over the mountains, that the Regiment was ordered into quarters of refreshment at Vinaros, where it remained a short period, while the Earl of Peterborough was making preparations for the expedition to Valencia.

Lieut.-Colonel Pearce, early in the year 1706, received 1706. orders to march with his Regiment from Vinaros to Oropeso, where an extraordinary alteration took place in the character of the corps, which is without parallel in the history of the British army. The Earl of Peterborough being much in want of cavalry for his expedition to Valencia, had procured, with great zeal and industry, about eight hundred Spanish horses; two hundred of these horses were given to the 1st Royal Dragoons, and

1706. other corps, to remount the men whose horses had died, and with the other six hundred he resolved to form a corps of cavalry. Having been much pleased with the conduct of the 13th on all occasions, he determined to constitute them a Regiment of Dragoons. This was, however, not communicated to the officers and soldiers until every preparation was made, and as the Regiment approached Oropeso, it was met by his lordship, and reviewed on a small plain near the town. After the review the horses were produced, and the Regiment was constituted a corps of Dragoons of eight troops, of which Lieut.-Colonel Edward Pearce was appointed colonel. The following account of this circumstance is extracted from Dr. Freind's narrative of the Earl's campaign in Valencia:—"No surprise, I believe, was equal to that of
" the officers and soldiers of Colonel Pearce's regiment,
" who had orders to march from Vinaros to a place called
" Oropeso, four leagues from Castillon de la Plana: at
" this place, by ten in the morning, they were met by
" the Earl of Peterborough, on a plain just bordering on
" the town. His lordship having made a review, was
" complimenting the Regiment and wishing he had horses
" and accoutrements, to try whether a corps of so good
" a character would maintain the like reputation upon
" such a change. They, no doubt, concurred very
" heartily with his lordship in his wishes, little expecting
" the execution of them in a moment: but his lordship
" having ordered his secretary to give the commissions
" already prepared, the officers at last believed the general
" in earnest; when, turning to the edge of a hill, they
" saw eight bodies of horses, drawn up separately, and
" found them all ready accoutred. Among these there
" were three good horses for each captain, two for each

“ lieutenant, and one for each cornet. My lord left 1706.
“ to the field officers the choice of their troops; the
“ other captains drew lots: and immediately they all
“ mounted and marched to the quarters appointed for
“ them.”

In Boyer's History of the Life and Reign of Queen Anne, speaking of the Earl of Peterborough, it is stated:—“ His lordship came to Castillon de la Plana,
“ a town populous, rich, and well affected, where, having
“ procured and bought near eight hundred horses, he not
“ only recruited the dismounted English and Spanish
“ dragoons, but formed a new regiment of dragoons out
“ of part of the Lord Barrymore's regiment of foot, the
“ command of which new corps he gave to Lieut.-Col.
“ Pearce, ordering the remaining officers of the old to
“ return to England, to recruit the same.”

Carleton's Memoirs, Tindal's History of England, and other works, contain similar statements. In the official records it is stated that twenty-seven officers and six hundred and sixty non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the 13th, then called the Earl of Barrymore's regiment, were formed into a corps of dragoons in Spain; that Lieut.-Col. Pearce, of the 13th, was appointed colonel of the new regiment of Dragoons,* which obtained rank in the army from the 25th of February,

* The Regiment of Dragoons thus formed proved a valuable corps, and distinguished itself on several occasions. It composed part of the force engaged in the Earl of Peterborough's surprising campaign in Valencia, and evinced great gallantry in the capture of the Spanish battering train near the city of Valencia. After the siege of Barcelona was raised, this Regiment advanced upon Madrid, and joined the army of Portugal, under the Earl of

1706. 1706; and that £900 levy-money was paid for recruiting the 13th to their establishment in England.

The remaining officers and soldiers of the 13th, who were not constituted Dragoons, returned to England in 1706, and had such great success in recruiting, that in less than two years the Regiment was fit for service.

1707. In the meantime the allied army had been defeated at Almanza, and a French and Spanish force had invaded Portuguese Estremadura and the Alemtejo, when four regiments (the 5th, 20th, 39th, and Stanwix's, the latter afterwards disbanded) embarked from Ireland for Portugal; and during the winter the 13th, being again fit for duty, proceeded to the same destination, and were again placed on the strength of the army in Portugal from the 24th of December, 1707.

1708. After landing at Lisbon, the Regiment marched under the orders of its colonel, the Earl of Barrymore, to the Alemtejo; in the spring of 1708 it was encamped at Fuentes de Sapatores, between Elvas and Campo Mayor, with the army commanded by the Marquis de Fronteira,

Galway, at Guadalaxara, on the 8th of August, 1706. It subsequently took part in covering the march of the army to Valencia, and was so reduced in numbers by continual service, and the losses it sustained in numerous skirmishes, that in the spring of 1707, it only mustered two hundred and seventy-three men. The Regiment was one of the corps which displayed great intrepidity and bravery at the battle of Almanza, on the 25th of April, 1707, when it had Lieut.-Col. Deloches, Cornets Cundy and Holmes, and Quarter-Master Sturges killed; Lieut. Fitzgerald and Cornet Barry wounded and taken prisoners: it also sustained a severe loss in killed and wounded. The Regiment was disbanded after the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713.

and was formed in brigade with the regiments of Stanwix and Galway (newly-raised corps, since disbanded), under Brigadier-General Thomas Pearce, of the 5th Fusiliers; but the services of the 13th were limited to operations of a defensive character.

In April, 1709, the Regiment was encamped near Estremos, from whence it was removed to Elvas, and subsequently to the banks of the Caya. On the 7th of May, the French and Spaniards under the Marquis de Bay marched in the direction of Campo Mayor, when the Portuguese generals resolved to pass the Caya and attack the enemy, contrary to the advice of the Earl of Galway. The Portuguese cavalry of the right wing crossed the river, and opened a sharp cannonade; but when the opposing horsemen advanced to charge, the Portuguese squadron galloped off the field, leaving their cannon behind. The infantry of the allied army stood its ground, repulsed the charges of the Spanish cavalry three times, and afterwards commenced its retreat, when the Earl of Galway led forward the 13th, Stanwix's, and his own regiment, to favour the movement. The 13th were in front, and charged the Spaniards with distinguished gallantry; the other two regiments of the brigade also displayed great bravery, and the three corps overthrew the leading columns of the opposing army, and recaptured the Portuguese guns. Encouraged by this success, they pressed forward and became exposed to the attack of superior numbers, when the Portuguese cavalry of the left wing were ordered to support them, but instead of obeying these orders they galloped to the rear. Thus forsaken, the three regiments were surrounded by a host of opponents, and only a few officers and men were able to cut their passage through their numerous adversaries; the remainder were forced

1709. to surrender prisoners of war. Among the prisoners were Major-General Sankey and Brigadier-General Thomas Pearce.

On this occasion the Regiment sustained a severe loss; besides the killed and wounded, it had Colonel the Earl of Barrymore, four captains, eight lieutenants, eight ensigns, three volunteers, and between two and three hundred non-commissioned officers and soldiers taken prisoners.

1710. The captured officers and soldiers were exchanged; and the Regiment served the campaign of 1710 on the frontier of Portugal, but had no opportunity of distinguishing itself.

1711. In 1711 the 13th were withdrawn from Portugal, and proceeded to Gibraltar, where they were stationed until

1713. the peace of Utrecht, 1713, when that fortress was ceded to Great Britain.
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CHAPTER IV.

The Regiment forms part of the garrison of Gibraltar—Increased by drafts from corps ordered for disbandment—Colonel Stanhope Cotton appointed Colonel of the Regiment—His death—Brigadier-General Lord Mark Kerr appointed his successor—Attempt of Spain to recover Gibraltar—Second successful defence of that fortress—Cessation of hostilities—Regiment returns to England—Reviewed by King George II. on Winkfield Plain, in presence of the Queen—Colonel John Middleton appointed the Colonel—Succeeded by Colonel Henry Pulteney—War with Spain—The Regiment encamped in Windsor Forest—Subsequently on Lexden Heath—Embarked for Flanders—War with France—Battle of Dettingen—Operations in West Germany—The Regiment returns to Flanders—Relief of Tournay—Battle of Fontenoy—Arrival in Scotland of Prince Charles Edward—The Regiment returns to England—Battles of Falkirk and Culloden—The Regiment allowed by the Duke of Cumberland to wear the Sash on the right side—Recent confirmation of this distinction.

At the conclusion of the peace of 1713, the Regiment 1713. received drafts of non-commissioned officers and soldiers from several corps which were ordered to be disbanded, and the protection of the important fortress of Gibraltar was confided to the 5th, 13th, and 20th infantry.

On the 8th of July, 1715, the Earl of Barrymore was 1715. succeeded in the command of the 13th by Colonel Stanhope Cotton, who had served in Brigadier-General Bowles's regiment, which was disbanded at the peace.

Colonel Cotton received the appointment of Lieut.-Governor of Gibraltar, and the 13th Regiment, under his command, became as much distinguished for its excellent conduct in garrison in time of peace, as it had been for gallantry in action during the war. After commanding the 13th upwards of twelve years, Colonel

1725. Cotton died on the 7th of December, 1725, when King George I. conferred the colonelcy upon Brigadier-General Lord Mark Kerr, from the 29th Regiment.
1726. The loss of Gibraltar was naturally a subject of deep regret to Spain, and on the prospect of England being involved in a continental war, in 1726, the Spanish monarch resolved to commence hostilities with Great Britain, by a determined effort to recover possession of this desirable entrepôt to the Mediterranean, which gave the Regiment another opportunity of adding to its honours, by sharing in a second successful defence of that important fortress.
1727. Most extensive preparations for the siege were made by the Spaniards, and their troops encamped before the place in January, 1727, under General Count de las Torres; the bringing up of cannon and mortars occupied several weeks, and in February they commenced constructing batteries, before any declaration of war had been made, persisting in the work, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Lieut.-Governor, Colonel Jasper Clayton.
- On the 21st of February, the garrison opened its fire upon the Spanish army, and from that day the strenuous efforts of the besiegers were foiled by the gallant defenders, whose exertions were encouraged by the arrival of additional corps from England. The siege was continued until thousands of Spaniards had perished in the attempt; but very little loss was sustained by the garrison. In the early part of June the fire slackened, and on the 18th of that month, hostilities ceased, in consequence of preliminary articles having been agreed upon for a treaty of peace.
1728. The Regiment was relieved from duty at Gibraltar in the spring of 1728, and returning to England,

after an absence of upwards of twenty years, landed at 1728. Portsmouth on the 1st of May.

On the 18th of July, 1730, King George II., accompanied by the Queen, and a number of distinguished persons, reviewed the 13th, in brigade with the 12th Foot, on Winkfield Plain, upon which occasion, the appearance and movements of the two regiments excited great admiration.

Lord Mark Kerr was removed in May, 1732, to the 11th Dragoons, and was succeeded in the colonelcy of the 13th by Colonel John Middleton, from the 25th Regiment. This officer died on the 4th of May, 1739. 1739, and the colonelcy remained vacant two months, when it was conferred, on the 5th of July, on Colonel Henry Pulteney, from major of the 2nd (Coldstream) Foot Guards.

On the 23rd of October of this year war was proclaimed against Spain, and the establishment of the Regiment was augmented to eight hundred and fifteen officers and men.

In the summer of 1740, the 13th pitched their tents in Windsor Forest, where an encampment of two regiments of horse, three of dragoons, and three of foot, was formed, under Lieut.-General Honeywood. In the autumn of this year, Charles VI., Emperor of Germany, died, when the succession of the Archduchess Maria Theresa, as Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, was disputed by the Elector of Bavaria, who was supported by the French monarch.

On the prospect of Great Britain being involved in hostilities on the Continent, the 13th were placed under orders to embark for foreign service, and in July, 1741, they pitched their tents on Lexden Heath, in Essex, where three regiments of horse, four of dragoons, and

1741. seven of foot, were encamped, and held in readiness to proceed to the seat of war.
1742. In the summer of 1742, sixteen thousand men were sent to Flanders, under the Earl of Stair, to support the house of Austria; the 13th was one of the regiments which proceeded to that country, where it remained in quarters until the early part of the following year. On
1743. the 31st of March, 1743, war was declared against France, and the troops which King George II. had assembled in the Netherlands, began their march for Germany. The Regiment was engaged in operations in the territory bordering on the Rhine, and after several movements it was encamped at Aschaffenburg, where His Majesty and His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland joined the army.

On the 27th of June, the troops commenced their march for Hanau, when a body of French crossed the river Maine, and formed for battle in a strong position near the village of Dettingen. The allied army formed for action under a heavy cannonade, and about mid-day the battle commenced. The 13th were sharply engaged, and had the honour to signalize themselves under the eye of their Sovereign, who, with the natural bravery of his race, and by his presence and animating language, stimulated the soldiers to deeds of heroism. The French were defeated and driven across the river Maine with severe loss; many colours, standards, prisoners, and other trophies, falling into the hands of the victors.

Twenty-one rank and file of the 13th were killed on this occasion; Ensigns Ogilbie and Gray, one drummer, and twenty-nine rank and file were wounded.

The army continued its march from the field of battle, on the following day, to Hanau, where the Regiment was encamped several weeks; it afterwards crossed the

Rhine, and was engaged in operations in West Germany, 1748. but repassed that river in October, and returned for winter quarters to Flanders.

In May, 1744, the Regiment again took the field, and 1744. served the campaign of that year under Field-Marshal Wade; it was encamped between Asche and Alost, and afterwards on the banks of the Scheldt. Towards the end of the campaign it penetrated the territory subject to France as far as Lisle, but returned to Ghent for winter quarters.

In April, 1745, the Regiment pitched its tents near 1745. Brussels, and in the beginning of May marched to the village of Soignies, from whence it advanced, with the army commanded by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, to the relief of Tournay, which fortress was besieged by a numerous French force. This movement brought on a general engagement, near the village of Fontenoy, on the 11th of May, when the Regiment had another opportunity of distinguishing itself.

On this occasion, the Regiment entered the plain in front of the French position, formed line under a heavy fire of artillery from the enemy's batteries, and advanced to attack the formidable array of infantry and artillery posted on the right of the village of Fontenoy. The British infantry, advancing to the attack, precipitated themselves, with the bayonet, upon the opposing ranks; but owing to the failure of the Dutch in their attack on the village, the British were compelled to retire. The attack was repeated, and the French lines were forced; but the Dutch troops failed a second time, and the Duke of Cumberland retreated with his army from the field of battle to Aeth.

Captain Queenchant, two sergeants, and thirty-five privates of the 13th were killed; Captain-Lieutenant

- 1745.** Daniel Nicholas, Lieutenants William Jones and Samuel Edhouse, two sergeants, and thirty-nine private men were wounded.

Leaving Aeth on the 16th of May, the Regiment encamped on the plains of Lessines, and was afterwards employed in defensive operations; but the allied army was not sufficiently numerous to prevent the enemy obtaining possession of several fortified towns.

While the army was in Flanders, Prince Charles Edward, eldest son of the Pretender, arrived in Scotland, and, being joined by several clans, asserted his father's pretensions to the throne. Unaccustomed to hear the sound of war at their own gates, the British people were at first alarmed, but soon recovering, they evinced loyalty and union in sustaining the fixed rights of their Sovereign and in defending their own liberties. The volunteer associations were not, however, ready to take the field for some time, and several corps were therefore ordered to return from Flanders. The 13th was one of the regiments ordered home on this occasion. Upon landing at Blackwall, on the 23rd of September, it proceeded immediately to the north; and, joining the troops assembled by Field-Marshal Wade at Doncaster, marched from thence to Newcastle-on-Tyne. When the clans penetrated into England, the Regiment was employed in covering Yorkshire, and on their precipitate retreat to Scotland it returned to Newcastle, arriving there on the 26th of December.

- 1746.** From Newcastle the Regiment marched to Edinburgh, and joined the forces assembled at that city, under Lieut.-General Hawley, for the relief of Stirling Castle, which was besieged by the young Prince. This force advanced to Falkirk, where it arrived on the 16th of January, 1746, and encamped. On the following day the out-

posts gave information of the approach of the enemy, 1746. and the King's troops, quitting their camp-ground, formed for action on Falkirk Moor. At the moment when the battle commenced, a heavy storm of wind and rain beat violently in the faces of the King's army; the soldiers could scarcely see their opponents, and their muskets would not give fire; confusion therefore ensued, and a great portion of them retired from the field; a few regiments, however, remained firm, and repulsed the left wing of the rebel forces.

After retiring from Falkirk Moor, the 13th marched back to Edinburgh, where additional troops arrived, and His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland took the command of the army in Scotland.

On the 31st of January, the army again advanced, when the young Chevalier raised the siege of Stirling Castle, and made a precipitate retreat towards Inverness. The 13th engaged in the pursuit of the rebel clans; but a halt had to be made at Perth, in consequence of the severity of the weather, until the 20th of February, when the march was resumed; and in the beginning of the following month the troops arrived at Aberdeen, where they were detained by heavy rain and snow storms.

In the early part of April, the King's forces were again in motion, and on the 14th of that month they arrived at Nairn. The rebels made a sudden advance from Inverness, with the view of surprising the Royal troops in the night, but finding the outposts on the alert, they retreated.

Early on the morning of the 16th of April, the army advanced in three columns towards Inverness, and about eleven o'clock the enemy was discovered on Culloden Moor, when the Royal army formed for battle; the 13th being posted in Brigadier-General Mordaunt's division,

1746. and bringing into the field twenty-two officers, twenty-three sergeants, nineteen drummers, and three hundred and ten rank and file. In the first instance, the Regiment formed part of the reserve, but as the troops moved onward, a change in the character of the ground occasioned the 13th to be ordered forward to take post on the right of the 1st Foot or Royals. The fire of cannon was succeeded by several charges, in which the King's troops were victorious. A body of Highlanders, with broad swords and targets, advanced towards the 13th, but they were intimidated by the gallant bearing of the Regiment, and fled from the field before the soldiers could close upon them with the bayonet. The enemy was routed at every part of the field, and pursued for several miles with great slaughter, and the loss of all its artillery. The young Pretender, after enduring great privations, escaped to France.

In consideration of the good conduct of the 13th on this occasion, the Duke of Cumberland, as a mark of distinction, directed that the Sash should be worn by the officers and sergeants with the knot tied on the right side, which privilege appears to have been confined to this Regiment,* as before the introduction of the present

* In consequence of a representation received from Colonel Lord Mark Kerr, through the General Officer commanding at Aldershot, this time-honoured custom has been recently confirmed, as shown in the accompanying reply from head-quarters:—

“ Horse Guards, 3rd April, 1865.

“ SIR,

“ Referring to Lord Mark Kerr's letter, dated 28th ulto.,
“ I am directed by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to
“ request that you will be pleased to intimate to his Lordship

description of sash, both light infantry and other corps, 1746. as a rule, tied it on the left side. There is also a tradition in the 13th, that the black worm in the lace and wings was granted to the Regiment in conjunction with this privilege.

After the victory at Culloden, the Regiment was encamped for a short period at Inverness, and it was subsequently employed in escorting the prisoners taken in that battle.

"that His Royal Highness, having taken into consideration the length of time the custom of wearing the Sash on the right side by the sergeants of the 13th Light Infantry has existed, is pleased to approve of the practice being continued in that Regiment.

" I have, &c.,

" J. YORKE SCARLETT, A. G."

" *Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Pennefather, K.C.B.,*

" *Commanding at Aldershot.*"

CHAPTER V.

Return of the Regiment to Flanders—Advance on Liege—Action at Roucoux—Operations on the Great Nethe and Demer—Battle of Val or Laffeld—Employed in Limburg and North Brabant—Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle—Return home of the Regiment—Royal Warrant of 1751, relative to the Clothing, Standards, Colours, and Rank of Regiments—The 13th embarked for Gibraltar—His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester appointed the Colonel—Reviewed in Hyde Park by King George III.—Major-General the Honourable James Murray appointed the Colonel—The Regiment proceeds to Ireland—Embarks for Minorca—Returns to England—Embarks for the West Indies—Returns to England—Styled the First Somersetshire Regiment—Placed on the Peace Establishment.

1746. As the services of the 13th were no longer required in Scotland, the Regiment was ordered to return to the Netherlands. It landed in Holland in the autumn and advanced up the country to Maestricht, arriving there on the 9th of October. At this period the French army under Marshal Saxe, and the allied forces under Prince Charles of Lorraine, were manœuvring in the vicinity of the city of Liege, and an engagement being expected, the Regiment received orders to advance with all possible expedition. In obedience thereto, the 13th at once quitted Maestricht, and, by a forced march, arrived in the vicinity of Liege on the morning of the 11th of October, at the moment when the French were developing their attack on three villages, occupied by eight battalions of English, Dutch, and Hessians. The Regiment was instantly ordered to take post near the village of Roucoux, under the command of Brigadier-General

Houghton. The leading brigades of the enemy were 1746. repulsed, and a second line of combatants was defeated; but so many fresh troops were brought forward, that the eight battalions were driven from the villages by superior numbers. A retreat was consequently ordered, which was executed with great regularity, and the army marched to the vicinity of Maestricht.

The Regiment was subsequently employed in the province of Limburg, and passed the winter in quarters near the Dutch frontier.

In the spring of 1747, the Regiment took the field, 1747. and formed part of the army under the command of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. After encamping for a short period near the banks of the Scheldt, it was employed in operations on the Great Nethe and on the Demer. On the 1st of July, the opposing armies confronted each other between Tongres and Maestricht, and the 13th, 25th, and 37th Regiments, with Freudeman's Hanoverians, and a portion of artillery, took possession of the village of Val, situated about a league from Maestricht, and on the south of the road from that place to Tongres. The day was passed in cannonading and skirmishing, and the troops lay all night on their arms.

The French infantry descended the hills early on the morning of the 2nd of July, and advanced in a grand column of upwards of sixty battalions against the village of Val, where the 13th and three other regiments were formed to oppose their powerful enemy; the Duke of Cumberland galloped to that part of the field to encourage the soldiers to a determined resistance, and to be ready to support them as circumstances might require. About ten o'clock, the French artillery opened a heavy fire, and the second shot killed the Duke of Cumberland's German

1747. aide-de-camp, Baron Ziggesaer: under the cover of this cannonade, the leading brigade of the French column attacked the village, and the British battalions withstood the enemy with astonishing firmness, repulsing their adversaries and driving them back with severe loss. As the discomfited regiments retired, a second line of combatants advanced to storm the village, but they, in like manner, were met and overthrown, the 13th and other corps at that point remaining triumphant at their post. Few moments elapsed before a fresh body of assailants came rushing onward, but the British battalions were again victorious; and a fourth attack on the position was also repulsed. The French commander appeared determined to carry this point, and his superior numbers enabling him to continue to send forward fresh troops, he eventually gained possession of the village; but the 13th and other regiments, which had occupied it, being reinforced by four additional battalions, returned to the charge, and recovered the ground in gallant style. Although the vicinity of Val was covered with killed and wounded men, and several of the enemy's brigades had been nearly destroyed, yet the French commander kept ordering forward fresh troops: the soldiers on both sides fought with great resolution, and the village was lost and won several times.

Marshal Saxe, by his superior numbers, possessed a decided advantage, and after this display of British valour, which reflected great honour on the corps engaged, the army was ordered to withdraw towards Maestricht.

In the narratives of this battle (known as Val or Laffeld), published at the time, the heroic conduct displayed by the troops is highly commended. The 13th had Lieutenant Haddock and forty rank and file killed;

Captain Stafford, Lieutenant Naylor, Ensign Holyday, 1747. five sergeants, two drummers, and seventy rank and file wounded; fifty-one non-commissioned officers and soldiers prisoners of war and missing.

The Regiment was employed near the frontier of the United Provinces during the remainder of the campaign, but was not engaged in action with the enemy.

A fine body of recruits from England replaced the losses of the preceding year, and in the spring of 1748, 1748. the 13th again took the field, and were employed in several services in the province of Limburg and in North Brabant. Preliminary articles for a treaty of peace having been agreed upon, a suspension of hostilities took place, and the Regiment went into quarters in Holland. This treaty, concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle, terminated the contest, and during the winter the Regiment returned to England.

In 1749 a reduction was made in the strength of the 1749. army, and the Regiment was placed on a peace establishment.

By the Royal warrant of the 1st of July, 1751, for en- 1751. suring uniformity in the clothing, standards and colours, and regulating the number and rank of regiments, the facings of the 13th were directed to be *philemot yellow*. The first, or King's, colour was the great Union; the second, or regimental colour, was of philemot yellow silk, with the Union in the upper canton; in the centre of the colour was the number of the Regiment in gold Roman characters, within a wreath of roses and thistles on the same stalk.

The Regiment remained in Great Britain until the 1754. year 1754, when it embarked for Gibraltar; and was stationed at that fortress during the whole of the "Seven Years' War;" at the termination of hostilities in 1762, it 1762. returned to England.

1766. King George III. paid great attention to everything connected with the army, and the 13th obtained His Majesty's special approbation of their conduct on all occasions. In June, 1766, His Royal Highness William Henry, Duke of Gloucester, K.G., was appointed colonel of the Regiment, in succession to General the Honourable Henry Pulteney, who resigned.

1767. His Majesty, on the 5th of June, 1767, reviewed the 13th in Hyde Park, again brigaded with the 12th foot; the Queen, and a numerous assemblage of distinguished persons, were present, and the King was pleased to express his high approbation of the appearance and discipline of the two regiments.

In December the Duke of Gloucester was promoted to the rank of major-general, and appointed colonel of the 3rd Foot (Scots Fusilier) Guards; at the same time the colonelcy of the 13th was conferred on Major-General the Honourable James Murray, from colonel-commandant in the 60th regiment.

1768. After remaining in England upwards of five years, the Regiment was ordered to Ireland, where it arrived in August, 1768, and was stationed in that country seven months.

1769. In March, 1769, the 13th embarked for the island of Minorca.

1775. When the American war commenced, in 1775, the Regiment was performing garrison duty at Port Mahon; it was relieved soon afterwards by a battalion of Hanoverians, which had been taken into British pay, and returned to England, where it arrived in February,

1776. 1776, and was stationed at Wells until May, when the Regiment proceeded to Plymouth.

1778. In September, 1778, the 13th were encamped near Plymouth, with four battalions of militia, under Lieut.-General the Honourable George Lane Parker.

The Regiment proceeded to Rye in June, 1779, and 1779. was encamped there; in November it marched to Canterbury.

In June, 1780, the Regiment was stationed at Water- 1780. down camp, and in August at that of Dorking; in October it proceeded to Hilsea barracks. On the 14th of November, the 13th, consisting of thirty-one officers, thirty sergeants, twenty-two drummers, and seven hundred and eight rank and file, under the command of Brevet Colonel David Ogilvie, embarked at Portsmouth for the Leeward colonies, to augment the force there stationed, and to prevent the re-capture of the French West India Islands which had been taken by the British.

Shortly after the arrival of the Regiment in the West 1781. Indies, a treaty of peace was concluded, the British monarch having acceded to the independence of the United States. This circumstance occasioned the 13th to return to England in 1782. On its arrival, it was 1782. stationed at Frome.

A letter, dated 31st of August, 1782, conveyed his Majesty's pleasure that county titles should be conferred on the infantry, and the 13th, in addition to the numerical title, received the designation of the FIRST SOMERSETSHIRE REGIMENT, in order that a connexion with that county might be cultivated, as it was considered that such an arrangement would facilitate the procuring of recruits.

The army was reduced in 1783, when the Regiment 1783. was placed upon a peace establishment.

CHAPTER VI.

Regiment proceeds to Ireland—Major-General Ainslie appointed Colonel—Embarks for the West Indies—Proceeds to Jamaica and St. Domingo—Expedition against Cape Tiburon—Engaged at the Post of L'Acul—Expedition against Port du Prince—Engaged at Fort Bizzeton—Returns home—Proceeds to Ireland—Embarks for England—Forms part of Sir James Pulteney's expedition to the Coast of Spain—Joins the Army under Sir Ralph Abercromby—Campaign in Egypt—Actions on landing and on the march to Alexandria—Battle of Alexandria—Termination of the Campaign—Authorised to bear the "SPHINX" and the word "EGYPT" on the Regimental Colour and Appointments—Grant of Medals by the Sultan—Names of recipients—Treaty of Amiens—The Regiment returns to Malta.

1783. IN May, 1783, the Regiment proceeded to Taunton, and in June to Plymouth, where it embarked, on the 11th of November, 1783, for Ireland, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Coppinger Moyle. At this period it only mustered fourteen sergeants, ten drummers, and one hundred and thirty-five rank and file, being two hundred and fifty-four privates under the reduced establishment.
1789. On the 5th of June, 1789, General the Honourable James Murray was removed to the 21st, or Royal North British Fusiliers, and his Majesty conferred the colonelcy of the 13th on Major-General George Ainslie, from the lieut.-colonelcy of the 15th Light Dragoons.
1790. In the following year, the Regiment received orders to hold itself in readiness for foreign service. A revolution had taken place in France, and Great Britain was on the eve of being engaged in a contest to arrest the

progress of the doctrines of liberty and equality, which 1790. threatened Europe with anarchy.

These doctrines naturally spread to the French West India Islands, and their mischievous tendency being soon experienced among the black population, the British government deemed it necessary to augment the military power in that part of the world.

The Regiment, consisting of thirty officers, thirty-two sergeants, twenty-two drummers, and six hundred and ninety rank and file, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel John Francis Cradock, embarked at Monkstown on the 15th July, 1790, but remained in Cork Harbour until October following, when it proceeded to the Windward and Leeward colonies, and arrived at Barbadoes in November.

In January, 1791, it proceeded as a reinforcement 1791. to the island of Jamaica. During that month, three hundred and twenty-four men were drafted from the 13th to other corps serving in the West Indies, which reduced the Regiment to four hundred and twenty-six non-commissioned officers and men.

In 1791, the negroes of the French settlements in St. Domingo (now the black republic of Hayti), one of the largest and most fertile of the West India Islands, revolted; the place became a scene of massacre and devastation, and the French planters having, in 1793, 1793. solicited the aid of England, troops were sent to enable them to recover their estates from their former slaves. The blacks and mulattoes took possession of part of the island, and declared themselves a free and independent people. The British gained several important posts. Many of the planters transferred their allegiance to the British crown, and strenuous efforts were made to deliver the country from the domination of the negroes. In Sep-

1793. tember, 1793, the Regiment, consisting of twenty-five officers, twenty-one sergeants, twelve drummers, and three hundred and five rank and file, embarked from Jamaica, and proceeded to St. Domingo, where it was engaged in many difficult and arduous services; the conduct of officers and soldiers on these occasions, and their patient endurance of the most distressing sufferings, reflected great credit on the corps.
1794. The Regiment, in January, 1794, was stationed at Jeremie, of which town its commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel John Whitelocke, was commandant. On the 31st of January it embarked, with the expedition under Lieut.-Colonel Whitelocke, for the attack of the important post of Cape Tiburon, which commanded the Mole St. Nicholas, and an extensive bay. On the evening of the 2nd of February, the squadron approached the shore, where about six hundred and fifty blacks, and two hundred mulattoes and whites were formed to oppose the landing. A few broadsides from the frigates soon cleared the beach, and Major Brent Spencer, of the 13th (afterwards General Sir Brent Spencer, G.C.B.) quitted the ships in command of the flank companies of the expedition. As the boats approached the shore, a line of opponents commenced a sharp fire of musketry; but the soldiers leaped upon the beach, charged with the bayonet, killed and wounded a number of blacks and mulattoes, and took possession of a house which was well situated for protecting the disembarkation of the whole of the detachment. At daylight on the following morning, the 13th and 20th Regiments landed, with a party of Marines and of the British Legion, and these found all the posts evacuated; twenty-two pieces of heavy ordnance, three field-pieces, and a magazine full of every description of ammunition

were left by the enemy, of whom about fifty were killed 1794. and wounded, a hundred and fifty being made prisoners.

On this occasion, the Regiment had two privates killed; Captain the Honourable Charles Colville, (afterwards General the Honourable Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B., so distinguished in the Peninsula), Lieutenant George Kinnaid Dana, Volunteer Dolphin, and two privates wounded. The conduct of Major Spencer, of the 13th, and of the officers and soldiers of the flank companies, was commended in the despatch from Lieut-Colonel Whitelocke, who commanded the expedition..

This important post was placed under the charge of Lieutenant Robert Baskerville, of the 13th, who had under his orders fifty men of his own regiment, the colonial levies, and Jean Kino's corps from Irois.

On the 20th of February, the flank companies of the Regiment were engaged in the storming of the post of L'Acul, in St. Domingo, six miles distant from Leogane. Part of the force designed for this service proceeded by water, and the remainder by land: the whole under Lieut.-Colonel Whitelocke. Contrary winds prevented the troops in transports taking part in the attack, but the other division captured the fort in gallant style; the soldiers climbing the hill, exposed to a heavy fire of grape and musketry, and their progress impeded by felled trees placed in all directions. After obtaining possession of the fort, two officers and thirteen men were killed by the explosion of a magazine. The only loss sustained by the 13th was one private killed; one sergeant, and one private wounded. Major Spencer again distinguished himself, and his conduct was highly commended.

The flank companies of the Regiment were employed, under Brigadier-General Whyte, in the expedition

1794. against Port-au-Prince, the capital of the island: the troops employed in this service arrived in the bay on the 31st of May, and the capture of Fort Bizzeton and this place, was accomplished in four days, with little loss. A malignant fever broke out in the town soon afterwards, and the British lost forty officers and six hundred soldiers by disease, within two months after its surrender. Lieut.-Colonel Whitelocke who performed the duties of Quarter-Master-General, had the rank of Colonel in the expedition, and Major Spencer, who was appointed Deputy Quarter-Master-General, that of Lieut.-Colonel; they both distinguished themselves, and their conduct was commended in the strongest terms in Brigadier-General Whyte's despatch.

Captain James Grant, of the grenadier company of the 13th, commanded the garrison of Fort Bizzeton, which consisted of one hundred and twenty men. Between four and five o'clock on the morning of the 5th of December, three columns of the enemy, amounting to about two thousand men, approached the fort in great silence, and arrived under the works before they were discovered; but the garrison was under arms, and repulsed the assailants, driving them from before the works with severe loss. Major-General Sir Adam Williamson, K.B., stated in his despatch of the 20th December, "Captain Grant and his two lieutenants—Lieutenant Clunes, of the Royals, and Lieutenant Hamilton, of the 22nd Regiment—merit every attention that can be shown them. They were all three severely wounded early in the attack, but tied up their wounds and continued to defend the post. It has been a very gallant defence, and does them great honour." The 13th sustained no casualties on this occasion.

1795. The Regiment continued actively employed in St.

Domingo during part of the year 1795; but the climate 1795 proved particularly injurious to the health of the officers and soldiers, and its losses from disease were so severe, that on the 1st of August only sixty men were present and fit for duty; in this month it embarked for England a skeleton.

In April, 1796, the Regiment proceeded to Bath, and 1796. subsequently to Taunton, where it remained to the end of the year. In the spring of 1797 the 13th embarked 1797. from Bristol for Ireland, and arrived in that part of the kingdom at the period when the disaffected were combining against the British Government, in the expectation of receiving aid from France.

In May, 1798, the rebellion broke out, and the passions 1798. of the misguided peasantry having been excited, their conduct was marked by actions of a most atrocious character. The Regiment was, however, weak in numbers, and therefore was not called into very active service while in Ireland. The rebellion was suppressed towards the end of July; and in August the French troops, on their arrival, were surrounded and made prisoners.

The Regiment remained in Ireland, recruiting its 1799. numbers, during the year 1799.

In the early part of 1800 the establishment was com- 1800. pleted by volunteers from the Irish militia; and on the 3rd of March the Regiment embarked for England. It arrived at Spithead on the 31st of March, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Lawrence Bradshaw—Lieut.-Colonel the Honourable Charles Colville having been left in Ireland to receive such volunteers as had not then joined from the militia of that country.

In May, the Regiment, which had been stationed at Horsham and Silver Hill Barracks, proceeded to Netley Camp, where it remained until towards the end of July.

1800. The 13th—now a splendid corps of disciplined men—had been selected to proceed on foreign service.

The Spanish monarch having united with France in the war against Great Britain, an attack on the ports of Spain was projected. The 13th—mustering fifty-one officers, forty sergeants, twenty drummers, and seven hundred and ninety-two rank and file, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Lawrence Bradshaw—embarked on the 31st of July in the “Duke of York” transport, and sailed early in August, with the expedition under Lieut.-General Sir James Pulteney, to the bay of Corunna. A landing was effected on the coast of Galicia, with the design of capturing the fortress of Ferrol; but after viewing the defences of the town, it was resolved not to lose time in attacking this place, and the troops accordingly re-embarked and proceeded to join the veteran General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.B., who commanded a British force in the Mediterranean. The combined forces appeared before Cadiz, and summoned the governor to surrender; but a disease was ravaging the city at the time, whereupon the fleet quitted the coast for fear of infection, and proceeded to Gibraltar.

At this period the veteran French legions, which had been styled the “Army of the East,” were holding Egypt in subjection, and the British Government, anticipating that India was the ultimate aim of Napoleon, resolved to employ the disposable force of the kingdom in delivering Egypt from her invaders. The 13th, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Bradshaw, were selected for this enterprise. After experiencing much severe weather, the fleet arrived at Malta, where the army went on shore. After recruiting the health of the troops with the abundance of fresh provisions which the island afforded, the armament proceeded, on the 20th of December, to

Marmorice, in Asiatic Turkey, where the fleet anchored 1800. in a spacious bay, surrounded by mountains, while gun-boats were being procured for the expedition, horses for the cavalry, and a plan of co-operation arranged with the Turks. Both the lieutenant-colonels and the majors were now present with the Regiment, which numbered forty-seven officers, forty sergeants, twenty-two drummers, and seven hundred and sixteen rank and file, fifty-six of whom were sick.

On the 23rd of February, 1801, the fleet again put to 1801. sea, and arriving off Alexandria on the 1st of March, bore down at sunset into the Bay of Aboukir. Owing to unfavourable weather, and other obstructions, the landing of the army could not be effected until a week afterwards. On the morning of the 8th of March, one hundred and fifty boats, laden with soldiers, rowed for the beach, which was crowded with French troops, assembled to oppose the landing. As the British approached the shore, they were assailed by a tempest of bullets, which cut furrows in the surface of the water. A few boats were struck, and began to sink; others stopped to save the men, and a momentary check was given; but, pressing onward with increased ardour through the storm of grape and musketry, the rowers forced their boats aground. The soldiers instantly leaped on shore, formed as they advanced, and, rushing up the heights, charged with the bayonet, and thrust back the opposing ranks. A sharp combat then ensued. The 13th disembarked during the action, and the French were driven from their position, with the loss of three hundred men, eight pieces of cannon, and many horses. Thus was the first step of the desired object accomplished; and this landing on the coast of Egypt will ever rank among the proud achievements of the British army.

1801. Advancing towards Alexandria, the troops arrived, on the 12th of March, in the vicinity of Mandora Tower, and on the following day marched through a wood of date trees to attack the enemy on the ridge of heights in front. As the British emerged from among the trees, the French advanced from the high ground and commenced the action. The second brigade, to which the Regiment belonged, was moving in column, when it was charged by a body of French cavalry, which was repulsed by the 90th Regiment, forming the advance guard of the right column. Major-General John Francis Cradock instantly formed the brigade under a heavy fire, and the gallant conduct of the regiments equalled the most sanguine expectation of their commander. The French were driven from their position, and compelled to retreat over the plains into the lines on the heights before Alexandria.

The Regiment had Captain Anthony Chester, one sergeant, and fifteen rank and file killed; Captains John Beaver Brown and Andrew Copland (promoted from lieutenant of the 13th to captain of the 37th Regiment, on 5th February, 1801); Lieutenants Thomas Dolphin, Thomas Serle, Richard Butler Handcock, and John Peck; Ensigns Richard Huson, Alexander Andrews, and George O'Malley, three sergeants, and ninety-seven rank and file wounded. Lieutenant Dolphin and three soldiers died of their wounds. This, with the exception of the 90th, was the highest number of casualties sustained by the brigade.

In general orders, issued on the following day, it was stated—"The Commander-in-Chief has the greatest "satisfaction in thanking the troops for their soldier-like and intrepid conduct in the action of yesterday; "he feels it incumbent on him particularly to express "his most perfect satisfaction with the steady and

"gallant conduct of Major-General Cradock's brigade." 1801.

This brigade consisted of the 8th, 13th, 18th, and 90th Regiments; and Major-General Cradock (afterwards General Lord Howden, G.C.B.), formerly commanded the 13th in the West Indies.

The French forces at Alexandria having been augmented in numbers by the arrival of additional troops from the interior, General Menou advanced early on the morning of the 21st of March, and attacked the British position with great intrepidity; but the French were, however, repulsed at every point of attack, and their "Invincible Legion," at the close of this third engagement on the distant shores of Egypt, forfeited its proud designation. Sir Ralph Abercromby was wounded in the action, and died a few days afterwards, much regretted by the army: he was succeeded by Lieut.-General (afterwards Lord) Hutchinson.

Sickness had become prevalent in the 13th, and on the 1st of April, the number of "sick present" amounted to two hundred and sixteen out of seven hundred and thirty-nine rank and file. The diseases incidental to the climate were ophthalmia and dysentery.

In April, 1801, Lieut.-Colonel Bradshaw left the Regiment, for England, on sick leave from the 24th of that month, when the command of the 13th devolved upon Colonel the Honourable Charles Colville, who had proceeded therewith on the embarkation of the expedition for the coast of Spain in the previous year.

Shortly after this victory a body of British and Turks marched to the city of Rosetta, situated at the mouth of one of the great channels of the Nile. The enemy withdrew from the city, but Fort St. Julian held out until the 19th of April. Part of the army then advanced up the Nile, and forced the French troops at the city of Cairo to surrender. The 13th were, however, not em-

1801. played in the siege of Cairo, but were engaged in the blockade of Alexandria.

A body of troops arrived in Egypt from India; the forces which had captured Cairo returned to the vicinity of Alexandria, and the siege of that city commenced. The place was surrendered in the beginning of September, and Egypt was thus delivered from the French "Army of the East," which returned to France.

The British soldiers received the thanks of Parliament, and their Sovereign's approbation of the heroic conduct which had been displayed by them; and the "SPHINX," with the word "EGYPT," on the colour of the 13th, commemorates the gallant conduct of the Regiment. The Grand Seignior established the order of Knighthood of the Crescent, of which the general officers were made members; large gold medals were presented to the field officers, and smaller ones, of the same pattern, were awarded to the captains and subalterns, which they were permitted by the King to wear.

As a further proof of the estimation in which the Sultan held these services, he ordered a palace to be built at Constantinople for the future residence of the British Ambassador. The following officers of the 13th received the Turkish medal.

Lieut.-Colonels.

Lawrence Bradshaw.
Hon. Charles Colville.

Majors.

Edward Scott (Lt.-Colonel).
G. Kinnaird Dana (Lt.-Col.)

Captains.

Francis Weller.
William Belford.
John Beaver Brown (wounded
13th March).
A. W. Young.

John O'Neil Bayley.
Arthur Wilkinson.
Francis Wm. Schyler.
John Staunton (Capt.-Lieut.,
and Captain).

Lieutenants.

1801.

Thomas Serle (wounded 13th March).	James Blake.
Cæsar Colclough.	Richard Huson (wounded 13th March).
James Wood.	Alexander Andrews (wounded 13th March).
George Innes.	William Trench.
Alexander Patterson.	Patrick Hering.
George Thornhill.	George O'Malley (wounded 13th March).
Hyacinth Daly.	Eyre Trench.
Richard Butler Handcock (wounded 13th March).	John Dunn.
John Peck (wounded 13th March).	Richard M. West.
James Kearney Brown.	

Ensigns.

Soden Davys.	John Richardson.
Brinley Purefoy.	Richard Church.
James Galbreath.	James Fitzsimons O'Reilly.
Edward Sheridan.	John Custice.
Peter Shansey.	

Adjutant, Geo. Parsons.—*Quartermaster*, Edw. Murray.

Surgeon, Wm. Patton.—*Assistant Surgeons*, Jas. M'Guire, and Francis Coul.

The result of this successful and memorable campaign 1802. was the treaty of Peace signed at Amiens on the 27th of March, 1802, and the restoration of Egypt to the Ottoman dominions. On the 2nd of this month the Regiment had embarked at Alexandria for Malta, where it was stationed for one year.

By the treaty of Amiens, the British Government had agreed to give up Malta; but the conduct of Napoleon—then first consul of France—was marked by so many acts of aggression, that it was determined not to deliver up the island.

CHAPTER VII.

Recommencement of hostilities with France—Lieut.-General Alexander Campbell appointed Colonel of the Regiment—Casualties from fever at Gibraltar—The Regiment returns to England—Fire on board the “Tiber” transport—Gallant conduct of Patrick Cloghessey of the 13th—Proceeds to Ireland—Establishment completed by Militia volunteers—Embarks for England—Proceeds to the West Indies—Pig-tails abolished—Expedition against Martinique—Authorised to bear the word “MARTINIQUE”—Grant of Medal for its capture—Expedition against Guadaloupe—Lieut.-General Morrison appointed Colonel—War with the United States of America—The Regiment embarks for Canada—Expedition to Plattsburg—Successful defence of La Cole mill and block-house against a numerous American force—Peace concluded—The Regiment returns home—Proceeds to Jersey.

1803. WHEN hostilities were on the eve of re-commencing, the Regiment—consisting of twenty-three officers, thirty-one sergeants, twenty-two drummers, and five hundred and eighty-six rank and file, under the command of Brevet Lieut.-Colonel George Kinnaird Dana—embarked for Gibraltar, at La Valetta, Malta, on the 3rd of March, 1803, to relieve the second battalion of the Royal Regiment from garrison duty at that fortress, where it arrived on the 28th of that month.

1804 Upon the decease of General Ainslie, in the summer of 1804, King George III. conferred the colonelcy of the 13th upon Lieut.-General Alexander Campbell (from the 7th West India Regiment, which was disbanded in 1802), by commission dated the 11th of July, 1804.

While the Regiment was stationed at Gibraltar, a fever of a very fatal character broke out in the town and

garrison, and during October, November, and December, 1804. the Regiment lost four officers (Lieutenants Alexander Patterson, James Kearney Brown, Trevor Hull, and Joseph Massey) and one hundred and twenty-two non-commissioned officers and men.

In November, 1805, the Regiment was relieved from 1805. garrison duty at Gibraltar, and embarked for England in the transports "Freelove," "Eliza Anderson," "Pretty Lass," and "Tiber." On board the latter were three companies, under Captain Thomas Serle, consisting of six officers, seven sergeants, four drummers, one hundred and seventeen rank and file, eight women, and six children—one hundred and forty-eight in all, exclusive of the crew. These would probably have all perished had it not been for the extraordinary gallantry of Private Patrick Cloghessey of the 13th, on the occasion of a fire breaking out on the morning of the 7th of December. This originated in the lower hold, from the negligence of the steward, who went down with a candle without a lantern to draw off spirits. The fire first communicated with the spirits thus drawn off, and afterwards with the bread bags. It was spreading with rapidity in the direction of the magazine, when the above-named soldier, with great coolness and bravery, saved the vessel and the lives of his fellow passengers at the imminent hazard of his own. Wrapping himself up in a wet blanket, he leaped at once into the hold, and, rolling himself in the fire, succeeded in checking the progress of the conflagration. Assisted by others, who, following his idea, tied together their blankets and damped them, the flames were at length extinguished.

Major-General Harry Calvert, Adjutant-General, upon receiving the report of this extraordinary act of heroism, —by desire of the Duke of York—brought the subject

1805. before the Secretary-at-War, and in his official communication, stated that "the reward which naturally presented itself to the Commander-in-Chief as most adapted to the essential service which the man performed was promotion; but as, on inquiry, it appears that his education and character will not justify his obtaining military preferment, His Royal Highness is induced to recommend that he may receive such pecuniary recompense as may be judged proper by the Secretary-at-War."

In reply to this representation, an allowance of twenty guineas was authorised to be paid to Private Cloghessey.* It was unfortunate that his moral character was not equal to his gallant conduct; but it is considered that the record of such a noble and daring act may incite to similar honourable exertion.

Another adventure was to happen to the "Tiber." The convoy for the transports, formed by the "Sirius" frigate and His Majesty's ship "Polyphemus," was entirely dispersed in a gale of wind off Brest on the evening of the 11th of December. The several vessels also encountered imminent dangers from lee-shores and the enemy's fleet, by which latter the "Tiber" transport was captured on the 14th of that month, in 47° 9 N. lat., 9 W. long. It fortunately escaped the same night. The Regiment—consisting of twenty-five officers, forty sergeants, twenty-two drummers, and four hundred and sixty-six rank and file, under the command of Brevet

* "Description of Patrick Cloghessey, private in His Majesty's 13th Regiment of Foot:—5 feet 7 inches high, 30 years of age, fresh complexion, round visage, grey eyes, dark brown hair; was born in the county of Mayo, in the parish of Two-More, Ireland, and by trade a cooper, but cannot read or write."

Lieut.-Colonel Edward Scott—after a month's passage, 1805. disembarked at Portsmouth on the 24th of December, without the loss of a man. The Regiment subsequently proceeded to Winchester and Weymouth.

Spain having again united with Napoleon in hostilities against Great Britain, the Regiment in August 1806. returned to Portsmouth, for the purpose of forming part of an expedition against the Spanish possessions in South America ; but the order for the embarkation being countermanded, it marched to Dover, and afterwards to Deal barracks.

The Regiment, consisting of twenty-six officers, thirty-three sergeants, seventeen drummers, and five hundred and forty-nine rank and file, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel (afterwards Lord) Keane, left Deal on the 4th of May, 1807, for Ramsgate, where it embarked on the following day for Ireland ; and landing at Monkstown on the 23rd of May, marched from thence to Middleton barracks, and afterwards to Cahir.

In the autumn the Regiment was ordered to be completed to its establishment by volunteers from the Irish Militia ; twenty-two officers, thirty-one sergeants, seventeen drummers, and six hundred and sixty-eight rank and file, embarked at Cork Harbour on the 10th of November, 1807, for Portsmouth, under the command of Brevet-Colonel the Honourable Charles Colville. Five officers, five sergeants, and one hundred and forty-three rank and file, embarked at Monkstown on the 22nd of December following, under Major Francis Weller, who had remained at Fermoy to receive volunteers.

On the 26th of January, 1808, the Regiment, consisting of thirty-seven officers, thirty-five sergeants, eighteen drummers, and eight hundred and thirty rank and file, under the command of Colonel the Honourable

1808. Charles Colville, embarked at Plymouth, but did not leave Spithead until the 8th of February; it landed at Bermuda on the 26th of March. Paymaster Samuel Cooper, of the 13th, left Bermuda on the 19th July, 1808, having been ordered to proceed to Nova Scotia for the purpose of procuring cash to pay the Regiment, it being impossible to obtain money at Bermuda. Lieutenant Edward Tronson, five officers, and twenty-five rank and file, joined from England on the 10th of September.* The soldiers' health was affected by the climate, and during the autumn, within four months, twenty-eight men died.

The West India Islands belonging to France, which had been restored to that country at the peace, in 1802, had not been recaptured at the recommencement of hostilities in 1803; but in 1808 an expedition was assembled at Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, for the reduction of the French Island of Martinique; the land forces were under Lieut.-General George Beckwith, and the Navy was commanded by Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, K.B. The 13th, mustering thirty-five officers, thirty-seven sergeants, eighteen drummers, and seven hundred and forty-eight rank and file, embarked at St. George's, Bermuda, on the 22nd of November, under Colonel the Honourable Charles Colville, to join the expedition, and remained at Barbadoes until the armament was ready for the enterprise; of the detachment of four officers, two sergeants, one drummer, and fifty-two rank and file, which had been left at Bermuda, fifteen died within three months.

* On the 29th of this month the general order of the 20th July, 1808, dispensing with the pig-tails of the Army, was received from the Horse Guards.

On the 28th of January, 1809, the fleet left Carlisle Bay and arrived off Martinique in two days. The 13th, consisting of thirty-five officers, thirty-six sergeants, eighteen drummers, and eight hundred and forty rank and file, were under the command of Lieut.-Colonel John Keane, Colonel the Honourable Charles Colville having been appointed Brigadier-General. On the 30th the troops landed in two divisions—the first at Robert's Bay, under Lieut.-General Sir George Prevost; and the second, commanded by Major-General Maitland, near St. Luce and Point Solomon. Both divisions were actively engaged in operations for the reduction of the island. After a night march of seven miles through a difficult country, the first division occupied a position on the Great Lizard River; and on the 1st of February it engaged the enemy on Morne Bruno, and on the day following upon the heights of Surirey, which were warmly but unsuccessfully contested. In eight days from the time the fleet quitted Barbadoes, Fort Dessaix (or Fort Bourbon) was invested; these operations being effected (as observed by Lieut.-General Beckwith, commanding in the Leeward Islands, in his despatch), “notwithstanding heavy rains and most unfavourable weather, in which the troops have borne every species of privation in a manner worthy their character as British soldiers.” The siege of the fort was prosecuted with vigour; and on the 24th of February the Governor, General Villaret, surrendered, the French 26th and 82nd Regiments becoming prisoners, and delivering up their arms and eagles. The capture of this valuable island gained the word “MARTINIQUE” for the regimental colour. Brigadier Colville (the late General the Honourable Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B.), who commanded the second brigade in Sir George Prevost's

1809. division, and Lieut.-Colonel Keane (afterwards Lieut.-General Lord Keane, G.C.B.), who commanded the 13th, both received gold medals, which were alike except in size, the larger one being confined to the general officers, including brigadiers.

The 13th were subsequently stationed at Martinique, where they were joined in July by a detachment of two officers, two sergeants, one drummer, and thirty-four rank and file, under Lieutenant Henry Moore, from Bermuda; two hundred and fifty volunteers were received from the English Militia in October, 1809.

1810. A strong detachment of the Regiment, consisting of twenty officers, twenty-three sergeants, five drummers, and four hundred and three rank and file, under Captain John Staunton, embarked from Martinique on the 21st of January, 1810, and sailed to Prince Rupert's, Dominica, where it joined the expedition against Guadaloupe, under the orders of Lieut.-General Beckwith, and formed part of the fourth brigade, under Brigadier-General Skinner, in the first division, commanded by Major-General Hislop. This brigade was composed of a battalion of six hundred men, formed from the detachment of the 13th, the 63rd Regiment, with two hundred of the York Light Infantry Volunteers, and the 4th West India Regiment. The division sailed from Dominica on the 26th of January, landed at St. Mary's, in Capesterre, on the 28th, and took an active part in the operations by which the French troops in the island of Guadaloupe were forced to surrender on the 5th of February. The loss of the 13th in this service was limited to one man killed and five wounded; and immediately after the capture of the island, the detachment rejoined the Regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Keane, at Martinique.

Major-General the Honourable Charles Colville, who 1810. had been serving as Brigadier, was promoted to the rank of Major-General on the 28th July, 1810.

During the years 1811 and 1812, the 13th were 1811. stationed at Martinique. 1812.

On the 15th of February, 1813, General Campbell 1813. was removed to the 32nd Regiment, and was succeeded in the colonelcy of the 13th by Lieut.-General Edward Morrison, from Colonel-Commandant in the 60th.

Meanwhile, the measures adopted by the Government, to counteract the decrees of Napoleon, designed for the destruction of the commerce of Great Britain, had involved England in war with the United States of America, and the frontiers of Canada had become the theatre of conflict, to which the 13th were directed to repair. The Regiment, consisting of thirty-seven officers, forty-six sergeants, sixteen drummers, and six hundred and forty-one rank and file, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel William Williams, accordingly embarked at Fort Royal, Martinique, on the 2nd of May, 1813, arrived on the 28th of June at Quebec, and proceeded from thence in steam-boats and bateaux to Montreal.

At this period, a numerous force from the United States had penetrated Upper Canada; and a small expedition was fitted out on Lake Champlain, with the view of calling the attention of the Americans to the defence of their own settlements on its borders. To engage in this service, nine officers and one hundred and eighty-one soldiers of the 13th crossed the St. Lawrence in boats, on the 24th and 25th of July, and proceeded to the Isle aux Noix, where the troops were assembled under Lieut.-Colonel John Murray, C.B.; Lieut.-Colonel Williams, of the 13th, being second in command. Sailing therefrom in boats, the expedition navigated the lake,

1813. and as it approached the enemy's post at Plattsburg, the American militia abandoned the place. The British landed, destroyed the arsenal, block-house, commissary's buildings and stores, with the barracks at Saranac, capable of containing four thousand men. The flotilla afterwards returned to Isle aux Noix. In concluding his public despatch, Lieut.-Colonel Murray expressed his sense of the conduct of Lieut.-Colonel Williams, and added, "I have to report in the highest terms of approbation, the discipline, regularity, and cheerful conduct of the whole of the troops; and feel fully confident that, had an opportunity offered, their courage would have been equally conspicuous."
1814. Active operations were continued during the winter, when the weather permitted; and in the spring of 1814, Lieut.-Colonel Williams had charge of the advance-posts on the river Richelieu.

Major-General Wilkinson, the American Commander, concentrated a considerable force for the invasion of Lower Canada; accordingly the 13th and 49th Regiments, the Canadian Voltigeurs, a troop of the 19th Light Dragoons, and a field train, were assembled at St. John's, and its vicinity, to oppose his design. This force was placed under the orders of Colonel Sir Sidney Beckwith, and it was ordered to dislodge a body of Americans, who had taken post at Philipsburg, in the seigniorship of St. Armand; but the enemy made a precipitate retreat across the ice on Lake Champlain.

On the 30th of March, the American light troops entered Odell-town, followed by three brigades of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and eleven guns; they drove in the British pickets, and attacked the post at Burton Ville, but were so well received by the troops stationed there, that they soon desisted in the attempt on

that post. Their leading brigades afterwards attacked 1814. the mill and blockhouse, on La Cole river, where a detachment of the Regiment and a party of Canadians were stationed, under Major Handcock, of the 13th. The Americans drove in the picket, gained possession of a wood, established a battery among the trees, and opened a sharp fire upon the post, which was gallantly defended. Major Handcock having ascertained that the flank companies of the 13th had arrived at the mill, directed an effort to be made to capture the American artillery, when Captain Ellard led his company to the charge, and a spirited attempt was made on the battery; but the wood was found crowded with the enemy's infantry. Captain Ellard was severely wounded, and the few men who had made the sally, finding themselves opposed by several entire regiments, withdrew from the unequal contest. The Americans, persevering in the attack, a second attempt was made to capture their guns, but their brigades were too numerous to admit of a chance of success. The post was, however, successfully defended, and the enemy having been repelled in every attempt to capture it, retired, after having sustained considerable loss.

Major Richard Butler Handcock, and the officers and soldiers who had so nobly defended this post, were thanked for their conduct by the commander of the forces, Lieut.-General Sir George Prevost. The Regiment, in the action at La Cole Mill, had thirteen rank and file killed; Captain Henry Ellard, Ensign John Whiteford, two sergeants, and forty-six rank and file wounded.

In April the war with France had terminated, Napoleon having renounced the throne, and selected Elba for his residence. But the contest in America was continued, and the 13th Regiment was employed on the

1814. frontiers of Lower Canada, but had no opportunity of distinguishing itself.

1815. Peace was concluded with the United States in 1815, when the Regiment received orders to return to England. It embarked from the Isle aux Noix in bateaux, was removed into smaller boats at William Henry, on the River St. Lawrence, and, embarking in transports at the Three Rivers, on the 4th of June, under Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Francis Weller, landed at Portsmouth on the 17th of July, and was employed in garrison duty at that fortress. The period of its arrival from America did not, therefore, afford an opportunity of the services of the Regiment being available on the occasion of the return of Napoleon to France, his overthrow at Waterloo, and final restoration of Louis XVIII. to the throne of his ancestors.

On the 24th of July the Regiment embarked at Portsmouth for service in Ireland, but was afterwards ordered to disembark, and, in August, proceeded to Jersey, where it was stationed upwards of two years. The orderly conduct of the 13th, on all occasions, procured for the corps the respect and esteem of the inhabitants and civil authorities of the island.

1816. In January, 1816, an order was received for the reduction of the Regiment to ten companies, of sixty rank and file each.

CHAPTER VIII.

Presentation of New Colours to the Regiment—Complimentary address from the States and Inhabitants of Jersey—Proceeds to Guernsey—Similar mark of approbation from the Royal Court and Inhabitants of that island—Embarks for Scotland—Proceeds to Ireland—Returns to Edinburgh—Furnishes guards of honour to King George IV. on his visit to that city—Embarks for Chatham—Constituted Light Infantry—Proceeds to Calcutta—The Burmese War—Capture of Rangoon—Detached against the island of Cheduba—Attack on Kemmendine—Various operations against the Burmese stockades—Gallantry of Majors Sale and Dennie—Expedition against Bassein—The Regiment embarks for Rangoon—Actions at Simbike, Melloon, and Pagahm Mew—Advance upon Ummerapoora—Treaty of peace—Permitted to bear the word “AVA” on the Regimental Colour—Honours for the Campaign.

ON the 24th of May, 1817, new colours, having thereon 1817. the “SPHINX,” with the words “EGYPT” and “MARTINIQUE,” were presented to the Regiment on the parade in Fort Regent Square, Jersey. These were consecrated by the Rev. George Lawrence, acting garrison chaplain, who delivered a very appropriate address on this interesting occasion.

In June of the same year the establishment was augmented to nine hundred and seven officers and soldiers.

The Regiment embarked from Jersey in August, and proceeded to the neighbouring islands of Guernsey and Alderney. Its conduct while at Jersey, as already stated, had gained the respect and esteem of all classes; and on its departure, a numerous public meeting of the inhabitants and functionaries of the parish of St. Helier,

1817. expressed the high sense they entertained of the distinguished merits of the corps, which was communicated to the commanding officer, Colonel Sir William Williams, K.C.B., by the principal constable of St. Helier. The States of the island also passed an Act, setting forth their estimation of the discipline and orderly behaviour of the Regiment;* which was communicated to the commanding

* “Aux Etats de l’Ile de Jersey. L’an mil huit cent dix-sept, le vingtième jour d’Août.—Sensibles aux soins que le Lieut.-Colonel Messire William Williams, et tous les autres officiers du treizième Régiment d’infanterie de Sa Majesté, ont apporté durant leur séjour dans ce pays à ce concilier l’estime des habitants, et à y entretenir une heureuse harmonie, et pleinement satisfaits du haut degré de discipline dans lequel ils ont constamment gardé et maintenu le dit Régiment, et leur attention à prévenir tous sujets de plaintes et de disputes, à faire observer l’ordre et respecter les lois, du zèle avec lequel ils se sont toujours prêtés à soutenir et à appuyer les autorités constituées, Les Etats saisissent cette occasion de leur première séance depuis que le dit Régiment a été rapellé hors du service de cette île, où il a été en quartier pendant deux ans, pour leur rendre par ce présente acte, le témoignage de leur approbation et leur exprimer leur vive reconnaissance. Et les Etats prient le Lieut.-Colonel Messire William Williams, Chevalier Commandeur de l’honorable Ordre du Bain, le Lieut.-Colonel Weller, et le Lieut.-Colonel Handcock, qui ont chacun d’eux, l’un après l’autre, eu le commandement du dit Régiment, et tous les autres officiers de ce corps, d’en accepter leurs sincères et unanimes remerciements. Les Etats ont requis Son Excellence Monsieur le Lieutenant-Gouverneur de vouloir bien transmettre, de leur part, le présent acte, au Lieut.-Colonel Messire William Williams, lequel est prié de le communiquer à Lieut.-Colonel Weller, à Lieut.-Colonel Handcock, et à tous les autres officiers du treizième Régiment, auquel effet le greffier est chargé de le transcrire sur parchemin, afin qu’il soit mis sous le sceau de l’île et de le remettre à Son Excellence.

“FRS. GODFRAY, *Greffier.*”

officer by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, 1817. Major-General Hugh Mackay Gordon. In acknowledging the receipt of the Act of the States, Colonel Sir William Williams observed—"To possess the good wishes of those with whom a soldier resides must ever be the most pleasing reflection, but particularly where, in the performance of his duty, approval emanates from so high and so respectable an assembly as the States of Jersey; it thence becomes a source of the most heartfelt and lasting gratification, and will be recorded, and handed down, as one of their dearest memorials. In communicating the contents to the officers of the 13th Regiment, I am to request you will accept their thanks; they being actuated with the most fervent wishes for the prosperity of the island."

During the two following years the Regiment remained at the islands of Guernsey and Alderney. In October, 1818, the establishment was reduced to seven hundred and forty-six officers and soldiers. In May and June, 1819, the Regiment embarked by detachments for 1819. Portsmouth.

On quitting Guernsey the following letter was received, dated 4th May, 1819:—

"Sir,—The Royal Court of this island have desired me, as their president, to express the high regard which they in common with its inhabitants entertain for the officers of His Majesty's 13th Regiment of Foot; as well as their approbation and admiration of the general good conduct of the men of that corps, while quartered among us; and I feel much pleasure in being thus enabled to assure you, sir, that from all classes I have heard no other sentiments but those of regret, at the approaching departure of the Regiment, which, under your command, and that of Lieut.-Colonel

1819. " Sir William Williams, has shown itself throughout so
 " orderly, and worthy of the esteem of this and the
 " neighbouring islands; and the officers in particular,
 " by their gentlemanly and social manners, have so
 " thoroughly gained the good will of those who had the
 " pleasure of their acquaintance, that one and all unite
 " in the best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of
 " the whole corps, in which none is more sincere than he
 " who has the honour to be,

" Sir, yours, &c.,

" PETER DE HAVILLAND,

" *Bailiff of Guernsey.*"

In acknowledging the receipt of this letter, Lieut.-Colonel Richard Butler Handcock, stated,—“ It will, no
 “ doubt, be extremely gratifying to Sir William Williams,
 “ as it is to all ranks of the Regiment now here, to find
 “ that their conduct has been thought deserving of so
 “ great an honour. Penetrated by the repeated proofs of
 “ esteem and affection, which they have received from
 “ the inhabitants of Guernsey, the officers request me to
 “ offer their sincere wishes for the general prosperity
 “ of the island, and for the individual happiness and
 “ welfare of those friends to whose polite and marked
 “ attention they are so deeply indebted.”

In September the Regiment embarked for Scotland, and landing at Leith, proceeded from thence to Stirling Castle, with detachments to Dumbarton Castle, Paisley, Callander, and Bucklyvie.

1820. The 13th marched to Edinburgh Castle in September, 1820: towards the end of October the Regiment proceeded to Port Patrick, where it embarked for Ireland, landing at Donaghadee, and marching from thence to Dublin, with detachments to Stranorlar, Carndonagh, Greencastle, Buncrana, Rathmelton, and Letterkenny.

After occupying these stations ten months, the Regiment called in its detachments, marched to Richmond Barracks, Dublin, and arrived there on the 21st of September. 1821.

From Dublin the Regiment embarked on the 18th of July, 1822, for England, and two days after landing at Liverpool, orders were received from the Horse Guards for it to embark for Greenock, proceed thence to Edinburgh, and do duty there during the visit of King George IV. to Scotland.

The Regiment arrived at Edinburgh on the 31st of July and 1st of August: it had the honour of mounting guard over the royal person, when the King visited that city, and Captain Ellard, who commanded the guard of honour assembled to receive His Majesty on landing, obtained the brevet rank of major.

After the King's departure, the Regiment embarked for Chatham, where it arrived on the 21st, 23rd, and 24th of September.

The Regiment having been selected to proceed to India, made preparations for service in that part of the British dominions. Previous to embarking, it was constituted a corps of Light Infantry, to take date as such from the 25th of December, 1822; and the usual augmentation was made to the establishment.

On the 1st and 3rd of January, 1823, the Regiment embarked at Gravesend on board the "General Kydd" and "Kent" Indiamen, under Lieut.-Colonel M'Creagh and Major Robert Henry Sale, and landed in May and June at Calcutta, where the Regiment received six hundred and twenty volunteers from corps about to return to England. 1823.

Shortly after the arrival of the Regiment in India the tranquillity of that country was interrupted by the sovereign of Ava. For many years the Burmese officers

1824. in the country adjacent to the British territory had been guilty of acts of aggression, which at length became of so outrageous a character, as to render it necessary to call upon the Court of Ava for an explanation. No answer was given; but after overcoming several petty tribes by which his kingdom was surrounded, the King of Ava made preparations for invading the British territory. Troops were therefore assembled to penetrate the Burmese dominions, and an armament was prepared at Port Cornwallis, under the command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell and Commodore Grant, for the capture of Rangoon, situated on the north bank of the River Irrawaddy, thirty miles from the sea. The 13th Light Infantry embarked on this service on the 5th of April, 1824; their commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel Michael M'Creagh, C.B., was appointed to the charge of a brigade, with the rank of Brigadier-General, and the command of the Regiment devolved on Major Sale. The fleet entered the Irrawaddy on the 10th of May: the Burmese made a feeble attempt to defend the city, but their batteries were soon silenced, and the place was captured without the loss of a man; the inhabitants quitting their houses, and seeking refuge in the thickly-wooded neighbourhood.

Brigadier-General M'Creagh was detached with three companies against the island of Cheduba, on the Arracan coast, where he landed on the 14th of May, captured the stockade by storm on the 17th, made the Rajah, or Governor, prisoner, and reduced this fertile and productive island to submission: in this service the Regiment had Brevet Major George Thornhill, Ensign James Kershaw, one sergeant, one bugler, and eighteen rank and file wounded.

The Burmese army continued in great force in the

neighbourhood of Rangoon, under the protection of 1824. fortifications of wood called stockades, and of the thick jungle which covered the face of the country.

On the 28th of May a hundred rank and file of the Regiment, commanded by Major William H. Dennie, with a detachment of the 38th, advanced, under Sir Archibald Campbell, and attacking two stockades by storm, without ladders, captured the works with the bayonet, and killed about five hundred of the enemy. The 13th had Lieutenant Alexander Howard killed; one bugler and nine rank and file wounded.

Upon being driven from one series of stockades, the Burmese erected another at a greater distance. On the 10th of June two companies of the Regiment, under Major Robert Henry Sale, advanced, with other troops, to attack the enemy's stronghold at Kemmendine; when about two miles from the town the head of the column was stopped by a strong stockade, full of men, against which the British artillery opened a well-directed fire, and in half an hour a breach was made. The 41st, and part of the Madras European Regiment, stormed the works in front; and the detachments of the 13th and 38th assaulted the rear face, which was ten feet high. The soldiers being encouraged and animated by the spirited conduct of Major Sale, who showed an example of valour and personal agility, climbed the works, one helping another up, and entering simultaneously with the party by the breach, they bayoneted every man that opposed them. The loss of the Regiment was limited to one private soldier killed; Lieutenant John Petry and ten soldiers wounded.

Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, in his despatch, alluded to this success in the following terms:—"A very "spirited and successful attack was made on the other

1824. " side of the stockade by the advance companies of the
" 13th and 38th Regiments, under the command of
" Major Sale, who, by assisting each other up the face
" of the stockade—at least ten feet high—entered about
" the same time as the party by the breach, putting every
" man to death who opposed their entrance. And it
" affords me pleasure to state, that the first man who
" appeared on the top of the work was, I believe, Major
" Sale, of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry."

After this point had been thus gained, the column advanced about a mile, and, at four o'clock in the afternoon, took up a position against the principal stockade; batteries were erected during the night, and the artillery opened a heavy fire at daylight, when the Burmese forsook their works and fled.

On the 17th of June, Brigadier-General M'Creagh joined with the three companies from the island of Cheduba. In the beginning of July numerous columns were seen in front of the British position, when four companies were ordered to make a reconnaissance under the command of Major Dennie: they discovered the enemy in force on the plains of Kumaroot, and returned with the loss of one man wounded. On the same day an attack was made on the British posts, which was repulsed. The Regiment had two men wounded. The Burmese position in the rear of the great pagoda was attacked on the 5th of July, when the Regiment had one private soldier killed; Lieutenant Knox Barrett, one sergeant, and sixteen rank and file wounded.

A general assault was made on the 8th of July, when three hundred men of the 13th, under Brigadier-General M'Creagh, formed part of the force detached, under Brigadier-General M'Bean, to storm the enemy's works. The attack was led by Major Sale, at the head of the

soldiers of the 13th, with his usual gallantry, and seven 1824. stockades were carried in rapid succession. Major Sale encountered the Burmese commander-in-chief in the works, and slew him in single combat, taking from him a valuable gold-hilted sword and scabbard. Three other stockades were captured by other portions of the armament; and the men, under Brigadier-General M'Bean, fell in with a number of Burmese flying from a stockade attacked by the shipping, of whom they bayoneted a great number. Eight hundred of the enemy were killed on this occasion, and thirty-eight pieces of artillery, forty swivels, and three hundred muskets were captured.

Sir Archibald Campbell, in his despatch, declared that "nothing could have been more brilliant and successful. "He (Brigadier-General M'Bean) took by assault seven "stockades with most rapid succession, throwing the "enemy into the utmost consternation." "The brigadier-general assures me the ardour of his "column was irresistible, and speaks highly of the able "aid he received from Brigadier-General M'Creagh; "he also reports favourably upon the judicious and gallant style in which Majors Sale and Frith, of the 13th "and 38th Regiments, led the troops under their respective "command."

Two sergeants of the Regiment were killed; Captain John Johnson, two corporals, and five privates, were wounded.

These attacks caused the Burmese troops to remove to a greater distance, where they were favoured by the difficult character of the country, which, with the rainy weather, inundations, and the necessity for procuring a large supply of provisions before the army advanced, occasioned the British to be detained some time in the neighbourhood of Rangoon. Meanwhile, the Burmese

1824. recovering from the consternation into which they had been thrown, a veteran chief, named Maha Bandoola, had been appointed Commander of their forces. This chieftain approached the British position on the 1st of December, with upwards of fifty thousand foot, a body of Cassay horse, and three hundred pieces of artillery, and commenced forming entrenchments. The British, regardless that the legions of Ava were ten times more numerous than themselves, hastened to the encounter; and the left of the Burmese line presenting a favourable opportunity for an attack, Major Sale advanced with two hundred of the 13th Light Infantry, under Major Dennie, and two hundred and fifty of the 18th Native Infantry, under Captain Ross, and stormed the entrenchments in sight of the whole army. The soldiers of the 13th led the charge with great intrepidity; they burst through the entrenchments, overthrew all opposition, and spread terror and dismay on the enemy's flank. The native infantry followed the example; the Burmese fled, and the victorious British soldiers returned to their posts laden with trophies.

In the official despatch, Sir Archibald Campbell observed:—"I never witnessed a more dashing charge than was made on this occasion by His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry; while the 18th Native Infantry followed their example with a spirit that did them honour, carrying all opposition before them. They burst through the entrenchments, carrying dismay and terror into the enemy's ranks, great numbers of whom were slain, and the party returned loaded with arms, standards, and other trophies."

The Regiment had Lieutenant Henry O'Shea, one sergeant, and three rank and file killed; Captain George Ward Clark died of his wounds: Ensigns Thomas

Blackwell and Richard William Croker, one sergeant, 1824. and twenty rank and file wounded.

This victory was followed by a decisive triumph over the left wing of the Burmese army on the 5th of December, on which occasion two hundred and forty-five rank and file of the Regiment, under Major Dennie, formed part of the first column of attack under Major Sale, which penetrated the enemy's lines, and routed the legions of Ava with a facility which proved the superior prowess of British soldiers. The first advantage was followed up, the powerful army of the enemy was overthrown, and of the three hundred pieces of ordnance which the Burmese had in position, two hundred and forty were brought into the British camp. The loss of the Regiment was six rank and file wounded.

Major Dennie and Brevet-Major Thornhill were specially mentioned in Sir Archibald Campbell's despatch, of which the following is an extract:—"All their
"artillery, stores, and reserve depôts, which had cost
"them so much labour to get up, with a great quantity
"of small arms, gilt chattahs, standards, and other
"trophies fell into our hands. Never was victory more
"complete or decided, and never was a triumph of discipline and valour, over the disjointed efforts of irregular
"courage and infinitely superior numbers, more conspicuous. Majors Dennie and Thornhill, of the 13th
"Light Infantry, were distinguished by the steadiness
"with which they led their men."

Anxious to retrieve his misfortunes, the Burmese commander rallied his broken legions, called reinforcements to his aid, and took up another position, which he fortified with great labour and art. These works were, however, assaulted on the 15th of December, when two hundred of the 13th, under Major Sale, formed a portion

1824. of the column of attack under Brigadier-General Cotton, who made a detour round the enemy's left to gain the rear of his position at Kokien, which was to be assaulted in front by another column. On arriving before the position, it presented a very formidable appearance; but no sooner was the signal given for the attack than the soldiers rushed forward with the most determined bravery, and within fifteen minutes were in full possession of these stupendous works. The 13th met with a very determined resistance. Their commanding officer, Major Sale, received a severe wound in the head; he was succeeded by Major Dennie, who was wounded in the hand, but who continued at the head of the Regiment until the action was over. The Burmese ultimately fled in a panic, leaving their camp standing, with all their baggage, and a great quantity of arms and ammunition.

Lieutenants William Darby, John Petry, and James Jones, two sergeants, and seven rank and file of the Regiment, were killed; Majors Sale and Dennie, Captains George Thornhill (brevet major), and James Macpherson, Lieutenants Michael Fenton and Robert Pattison, Ensigns Arthur Wilkinson and Thomas Blackwell, two sergeants, and forty rank and file were wounded.

In speaking of Major Sale being wounded, Sir Archibald Campbell again bore testimony to that officer's merits:—"In the list of wounded will be seen, with regret, the name of Major Sale, of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, an officer whose gallantry has been most conspicuous on every occasion since our arrival at Rangoon. I am happy to say that his wound, though severe, is not dangerous, and I trust his valuable services will not long remain unavailable."

These splendid successes, connected with the services of the royal navy, had produced important results. The

maritime provinces of Mergui, Tavoy, Yeb, and Mar- 1824
taban had been captured, and seven hundred pieces of
artillery had been taken from the Burmese.

The 13th Regiment was afterwards detached, under 1825
Major Dennie, with other troops, the whole under Major
Sale, against the city of Bassein, in the south-west part
of the ancient kingdom of Pegu, which constituted part
of the Burmese empire. The Regiment embarked on
this service on the 10th of February, and, after a tedious
passage, arrived on the evening of the 14th, off Pagoda
Point, Great Negrais. On the 26th the expedition
entered the river, when the 13th and 38th, with the 12th
Native Infantry, landed, and captured a stockade. The
troops afterwards re-embarked, and proceeded to the next
stockade, which the Burmese abandoned as the soldiers
went on shore to storm the works; so great indeed was
the consternation of the enemy that the city of Bassein
was set on fire and abandoned. The expedition anchored
opposite the smoking ruins on the 3rd of March, when
the troops landed and took post in the area of the prin-
cipal pagoda. There were not many private houses
destroyed, and the inhabitants were induced to return to
their homes. On the 13th of March Major Dennie made
a reconnoissance up the Bassein river; he was afterwards
joined by another party under Major Sale, and the whole
proceeded one hundred and twenty miles further, to
Lamina, and returned to Bassein on the 23rd, having
had two men wounded.

No opposition being met with in the province of
Bassein, the 13th embarked for Rangoon, where
the Regiment arrived on the 2nd of May; meanwhile
the army under Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Campbell
had advanced up the country, and had captured several
strong towns.

1825. On the 8th of August the Regiment embarked from Rangoon, to join the army at Prome, where it arrived in boats on the 25th. Soon afterwards overtures of peace were made by the Burmese, but hostilities were resumed in the middle of November; the army of Ava having repulsed the attack of three bodies of sepoys, became elevated with a high idea of its own power, and advanced to surround the British troops at Prome.

About sixty thousand Burmese environed six thousand British and native Indian troops; the English general left four regiments of the latter for the defence of Prome, and trusting to the bravery of his army to counterbalance such formidable numbers, advanced, on the 1st of December, to attack the enemy's left wing at Simbike. This post was stormed by the troops under Brigadier-General Cotton (afterwards General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B. and K.C.H.), and the works were carried, in gallant style, in ten minutes. The 13th were engaged in the operation, but did not take part in the assault.

After a harassing march of about twenty miles, the troops bivouacked at Ze-ouke, and at daylight on the following morning (2nd December) they were again in motion, to attack the strong position occupied by the enemy's centre division on the Napadee Hills. Arriving in the vicinity of the position, the British artillery commenced a sharp cannonade; Brigadier-General Elrington's troops then drove the enemy from the jungle, six companies of the 87th, now Royal Irish Fusiliers, carried the posts at the bottom of the ridge, and the Burmese were driven from the valley to their principal works on the hills, which appeared very formidable; the heights could only be ascended by a narrow road, commanded by artillery, and defended by

stockades crowded with men armed with muskets. As 1825. soon as the artillery had made an impression on the works, the 13th and 38th Regiments sprang forward, rushed into them, and overcoming all opposition with the bayonet, drove the Burmese from hill to hill, over precipices that were only accessible by a narrow stair, until the whole of the position, nearly three miles in length, was captured. Lieut.-Colonel Sale and Major Thornhill, as usual, distinguished themselves.

On the 5th of December, the enemy's right wing was driven from its post; and the immense army of Ava, forced from its positions by the determined attacks of British soldiers, sought safety in flight. The Anglo-Indian army continued to advance; the Burmese evacuated Meaday, took post at Melloon, and at the same time they renewed their offers for terminating the war; but this appears to have been only a feint to gain time to re-organise their troops for a more determined resistance.

The conditions of peace not being ratified by the 1826. stipulated period, hostilities were resumed on the 19th of January, 1826, on which day the 13th and 38th Regiments embarked in boats under Lieut.-Colonel Sale, to assault the main face of the enemy's fortifications at Melloon; at the same time other corps proceeded in like manner to storm the works at different points. The whole of the boats quitted the shore together; but the current and breeze carried the two regiments to their point of attack before the other divisions could arrive at the opposite bank of the river, and Lieut.-Colonel Sale was wounded in his boat; but the 13th and 38th landed, and forming under the command of Major Frith of the latter regiment, resolutely rushed forward, and overpowering all resistance, speedily became

1826. masters of the Burmese works. The behaviour of the two regiments drew forth the following encomium from Sir Archibald Campbell:—"The conduct of His Majesty's 13th and 38th Regiments during the advance, and their gallantry in the storm, far exceed all that I can write in their praise." Major Frith was wounded in the assault, and the command of the brigade devolved on Major Thornhill, of the 13th, who again distinguished himself: the loss of the Regiment was one man killed; Major Sale and three men wounded.

Notwithstanding the advance of the victorious army upon the capital of the Burmese Empire, the legions of Ava resolved once more to try the fortune of war; they met the British in the open fields near Pagahm Mew, where an action was fought on the 9th of February. The 13th led the right attack in their usual gallant style; the enemy's troops soon gave way, and another victory was gained. The Regiment had one soldier killed; Captain Edward T. Tronson and six soldiers wounded.

After this action the army continued its advance upon Ummerapoora, the capital, situated upon the shores of a romantic lake; and when within four days' march of that city, the King of Ava sent the ratified treaty, agreed to pay the expenses of the war, and gave up a considerable portion of territory.

On the conclusion of this undertaking, the following statement appeared in general orders:—"While the Governor-General in Council enumerates, with sentiments of unfeigned admiration, the 13th, 38th, 41st, 89th, 47th, 1st (or Royals), 87th, and 45th Regiments, the Honourable Company's Madras European Regiment, and the Bengal and Madras European Artillery, as the European troops who have had the honour of

“establishing the renown of the British arms in a new 1826.
“and distant region, His Lordship in Council feels that
“higher and more justly-merited praise cannot be
“bestowed on those brave troops than that, amidst the
“barbarous hosts whom they have fought and conquered,
“they have eminently displayed the virtues, and sus-
“tained the character, of the British soldier.”

In the same orders it was announced that medals, bearing a suitable device, would be distributed to the native troops employed; and when the general medal for the several campaigns in India was awarded to the British troops, twenty-five years afterwards, a bar inscribed “Ava” was granted. This word had already been authorised for the Regimental colour, to commemorate the Burmese war.

Lieut.-Colonel Sale and Majors Dennie and Thornhill were rewarded with the honour of being constituted Companions of the Order of the Bath.

CHAPTER IX.

Return of the Regiment to Calcutta—Furnishes a detachment to accompany the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Henry Fane, G.C.B., on his visit to Runjeet Singh, at Lahore—War with the Affghan Chiefs—Co-operation of the Sikh ruler—Encamped near the River Gharra—Names of Officers who served the campaign—Crossing of the Indus—Advance on Candahar—A force detached under Brigadier Sale against Girishk—March from Candahar against Ghuznee—Capture of Ghuznee—Honours conferred for this service—Arrival at Cabool—Restoration of Shah Shoojah—The Regiment selected to remain in Affghanistan—Operations against Dost Mahomed, in the Kohistan of Cabool—Capture of the town and forts of Tootumdurra—Storming of Julgar—Action at Babookooshgur—Capture of Purwan—Surrender of Dost Mahomed—The Regiment returns to Cabool.

1826. THE Regiment embarked in boats from Yandaboo on the 7th of March, arrived at Rangoon on the 22nd, proceeded on board of transports on the 23rd, and reached Calcutta in the middle of April. After remaining there a few days, the 13th embarked by divisions for Berhampore, where they were stationed several months. On the 15th of November the Regiment commenced its march from Berhampore for Dinapore, and arrived there on the 3rd of January, 1827.

The Regiment continued at Dinapore for nearly five years, and towards the end of 1831 commenced its march for Agra, a city situated on the River Jumnah, the capital of a province of the same name, where it arrived in January, 1832. At this city, which still exhibits numerous marks of its ancient greatness, the Regiment was stationed four years. From Agra two companies

escorted the Governor-General on a visit to the Ranee 1832. of Gwalior, who made an inspection and review of the force, when she expressed her pleasure at their appearance, and gave a present of rupees to the extent of five or ten shillings per man. The Regiment marched, in December, 1835, for Kurnaul, where it arrived in 1835. January, 1836. 1836.

In February, 1837, two companies, consisting of 1837. nine officers, thirteen sergeants, six drummers, and one hundred and ninety-three rank and file, under the command of Captain Nicholas Chadwick, were selected to accompany the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Henry Fane, G.C.B., on a visit to the Ruler of the Sikhs, Maharajah Runjeet Singh, at Lahore, the chief city of his dominions. After a toilsome journey Sir Henry arrived there on the 10th of March, and was greeted by a grand display of oriental magnificence. The British troops which accompanied him, were reviewed, on the 17th of March, by the Maharajah, who expressed great admiration of their appearance and discipline, and, in a general order published immediately after the review, it was stated—"The Commander-in-Chief has much
 "pleasure in communicating to the officers, non-com-
 "missioned officers, and soldiers of the escort, that their
 "appearance and steadiness under arms this morning
 "met with much approbation, and their performance of
 "the various movements will leave in the Punjaub a
 "very favourable impression of their discipline."

Very valuable presents were made to the officers of the escort, and the Maharajah also gave eleven thousand rupees (£1,100) to be distributed among the non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

After remaining about seven weeks at the Sikh capital, the Commander-in-Chief commenced his journey

1837. back to the British dominions, and the officers and soldiers of the 13th Light Infantry rejoined the Regiment at Kurnaul, towards the end of April.
1838. During the years 1837 and 1838, events occurred which were fraught with momentous consequences. A Persian army besieged Herat, on the frontiers of Affghanistan, and the court of Persia claimed an extensive portion of that kingdom, apparently with the intention to menace the safety of the British dominions in the East Indies. Since Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk had been driven from the throne of Affghanistan, that country, for several years, had been divided amongst certain powerful chiefs. These circumstances, and the unprovoked attack made on a valuable British ally, Runjeet Singh, by Dost Mahomed Khan, the dominant Affghan ruler, who relied on Persian encouragement and assistance, led to the conclusion of a tripartite treaty between the British, Runjeet Singh, and Shah Shoojah, for the purpose of restoring the dethroned monarch; and, to effect this, an Anglo-Indian force was assembled, which was named the "Army of the Indus." The 13th Light Infantry having been selected to take part in this expedition, left Kurnaul in November, proceeded to the rendezvous at Ferozepore, where they arrived before the end of the month, and encamped within four miles of the Gharra, beyond which river might be seen the crimson tents and pavilions of the army of the Punjaub, which was designed to co-operate in the enterprise. The Sikh Maharajah was there with his forces, and on the arrival of the Governor-General at the camp, grand interviews, entertainments, and reviews, took place, which were conducted with great magnificence. In the meantime the Persians had raised the siege of Herat, and the strength of the army was, in consequence thereof, somewhat reduced.

From the gala scenes on the banks of the Gharra the 1838. troops were called to the arduous duties of the field, and they advanced upon the capital of the Daoodpootra state; the country was open, the roads good, the air clear and healthful, and the river contiguous; this pleasant march was completed before the end of December, 1838, when the army pitched its tents at the city of Bhawulpore.

The following officers of the 13th Light Infantry 1839. served during the campaign in Affghanistan in 1839:—
Lieut.-Colonels—Robert Henry Sale, C.B., (Colonel) and William Henry Dennie, C.B., commanding brigades—Major Edward T. Tronson, commanding the Regiment. Captains—George Fothergill, William Sutherland, James Kershaw, Robert Pattisson, John George Dalhousie Taylor, and Horatio Nelson Vigors. Lieutenants—Arthur Philip Savage Wilkinson, James H. Fenwick, John Foulston, Peter Raymond Jennings, Philip D'Ormieux Von Streng, Alexander Essex Frederick Holcombe, George King, Rollo Gillespie Burslem, Frederick Holder, William Alexander Sinclair, Hon. Emilius J. W. Forester, Thomas Oxley, and David Rattray. Ensigns—Edward King, George Mein, and Richard Edward Frere. Paymaster—Harry Carew. Adjutant—Hamlet C. Wade. Assistant Surgeons—John Robertson, M.D., and George West Barnes, M.D. Captains—Tristram Charnley Squire, major of brigade; Henry Havelock, aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, K.C.B., K.C.H., commanding the right division of the "Army of the Indus." Lieutenant John Stewart Wood, aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Sale. Ensign George Wade, aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Dennie.

In the beginning of January, 1839, the 13th, after a short halt, resumed their march, and passing the boundary of Bhawul Khan, entered the territory of the

1839. Khyrpore Ameer, where the inhabitants evinced a disposition bordering on hostility, and withheld aid of every kind. Towards the end of January the troops arrived at Roree, and beheld the Indus, which they were about to pass, upwards of half a mile broad, with its high and rocky banks covered with groves of date trees, presenting a striking contrast to the plains near them, green with corn and tamarisk bushes. After some delay, the fortress of Bukkur was delivered up to the British as a place of arms during the war in Affghanistan.

The troops from Bombay having met with some interruption in their advance through Lower Scinde, part of the Bengal force, including the 13th, quitted the Indus, to menace the city of Hyderabad; but returned to Roree in the middle of February, in consequence of the submission of the ameers of that country. A bridge of boats had, in the meantime, been skilfully thrown over the river Indus, and the 13th Light Infantry crossed this celebrated stream to traverse regions never before penetrated by a British army, but which are highly interesting from their association with ancient history, being the scene of the operations and reverses of Alexander the Great, upwards of two thousand years since: after a march of four days Shikarpore was reached, when all the difficulties of the undertaking began to be more fully developed.

Advancing from Shikarpore the Regiment proceeded through a desert country to Usted, and afterwards continuing its route through the arid plains of Beloochistan, occasionally suffering inconvenience from the want of water, and from the predatory habits of the Beloochees, arrived in the middle of March at Dadur, a few miles from the Bolan Pass.

From Dadur, the Regiment proceeding onwards, pene-

1839.

trated the Bolan Pass, marching between mountains covered with snow. In some places the Pass was not more than seventeen yards wide, with gloomy crags rising perpendicularly on each side. In these wild regions bands of Beloochees lurked to avail themselves of every opportunity to practice their predatory habits, and they murdered several camp followers, besides plundering some baggage. Issuing from this gloomy defile, of more than fifty miles in length, the Regiment, entering the Dusht-i-Bedowlut, or the unhappy desert, had to march forty-two miles without halting, for the want of water. A short rest took place at Quettah, situated in the centre of the valley of Shawl, of which it is the capital. Supplies of provisions could not be procured for the army in these sterile regions; the issue of grain for the horses ceased; the soldiers were placed upon half-rations; the native followers upon quarter; and several men, who were searching for forage at a distance from the camp, were murdered by the ferocious natives, who hovered round the army for the purpose of destroying small parties.

All these hardships, to which the soldiers were subjected, were borne with fortitude, and in the early part of April the army resumed its march through the vale of Shawl; it descended the picturesque height of Kotul, full one thousand feet, into the valley of Koochlak, forded rivers, traversed a difficult country spangled with flowers of every hue, and passed the height of Kozak, where the men had to drag the artillery over the precipice with ropes. The troops, surmounting every obstacle with patient perseverance, continued to press forward. The rulers of Western Affghanistan fled in dismay from the capital, leaving the country to the sovereign whom the British were advancing to restore. As the army continued its march, various classes of individuals tendered

1839. been ordered to close on the advance of the four companies, quickly followed, and the whole were soon established in possession of the fortress.

The 13th and 17th Regiments were directed against the citadel, which was found evacuated by the enemy. Here were found large supplies of grain, ammunition of all kinds, and several guns and military weapons, with about two thousand horses. A company of the Regiment, under Lieutenant Arthur Wilkinson, succeeded in capturing the redoubt or outwork, taking two standards and about sixty prisoners.

Lieut.-General Sir John Keane highly commended the distinguished conduct of Brigadier Sale; and Brigadier Dennie, Major Tronson, and Captain Kershaw were specially mentioned in the despatches. The Regiment had one man killed, and three sergeants and twenty-seven rank and file wounded.

When the Affghan horsemen, who had assembled in the neighbourhood, learnt the fate of the fortress, they abandoned their camp equipage and baggage, and fled towards Cabool, the capital of Eastern Affghanistan, in the direction of which city the British forces immediately advanced.

Dost Mahomed Khan, the ruler of the country, assembled a formidable host in position near Ughundee; but on ascertaining that his soldiers had resolved to abandon him, fled with a body of select cavalry, leaving his artillery in position; and the British army, advancing by triumphant marches to the capital, replaced Shah-Shoojah-ool-Moolk in the possession of the palace of his forefathers, from which he had been an exile many years. The conquest of a kingdom was thus achieved by British skill and enterprise, with trifling loss, and the army pitched its tents in a rich valley near the capital.



Sir Robert Sale.

The services of the 13th Light Infantry were after- 1839. wards rewarded with the royal authority to bear on the Regimental colour the words "AFFGHANISTAN" and "GHUZNEE." An order of merit was instituted by the Shah, called the Order of the "Dooranée Empire," the decorations of which were conferred on the general and field officers; and Her Majesty was graciously pleased to grant permission to Sir Robert Sale to accept and wear the insignia of the first class, and Brevet-Major James Kershaw and Adjutant Hamlet C. Wade, of the Regiment, the insignia of the third class of the order. Colonel Robert Henry Sale, was advanced to the rank of Major-General in Afghanistan, and was appointed a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath; Major Edward T. Tronson was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the army, and Captain James Kershaw to that of Major, for their services in this campaign; the promotions taking place from the 23rd of July, 1839, the date of the capture of Ghuznee. A medal was given by the restored monarch to the officers and soldiers present at the storming of that fortress, which the Queen authorised them to receive and wear. The following officers of the 13th received the Shah's medal:—

Brigadier Sir Robert Henry
Sale, K.C.B.
Brigadier William Henry
Dennie, C.B.

Major Edward T. Tronson.
Major Tristram Charnley
Squire.

Captains.

George Fothergill.
William Sutherland.
James Kershaw.
Robert Pattisson.

John George Dalhousie
Taylor.
Horatio Nelson Vigors.
Henry Havelock.

1839.

Lieutenants.

Arthur Philip Savage	George King.
Wilkinson.	Rollo Gillespie Burslem.
James H. Fenwick.	John Stewart Wood.
John Foulston.	Frederick Holder.
Peter Raymond Jennings.	William Alexander Sinclair.
Philip D'Ormieux Von	Hon. Emilius J. W. Forester.
Streng.	Thomas Oxley.
Alexander Essex Frederick	David Rattray.
Holcombe.	

Ensigns.

Edward King.	Richard Edward Frere.
George Mein.	George Wade.

Paymaster—Harry Carew. *Adjutant*—Hamlet C. Wade.

Assistant Surgeons—John Robertson, M.D.

George West Barnes, M.D.

A complete change was thus achieved in the aspect of affairs beyond the Indus; the chiefs of Cabool and Candahar, who had entertained hostile designs against the British interest, were deprived of power, and their territories restored to a friendly monarch. These splendid results accomplished, part of the army was withdrawn from the country; but the 13th Light Infantry were selected to remain in Affghanistan, to support the government of the restored Shah against the machinations of the chiefs who had usurped his authority during his exile.

The Regiment was encamped near Cabool until November, when it marched into garrison at the Balla Hissar (high fort), or citadel, in which stands the palace, with the 35th Native Infantry, and a detail of artillery, and remained there during the winter, which was unusually severe. Brigadier Dennie commanded the garrison, and Lieutenant Hamlet C. Wade, of the 13th, was appointed

by Lieut.-General Lord Keane (advanced to the peerage 1839. for the capture of Ghuznee) to serve on the staff as major of brigade to this force.

In May, the 13th moved into camp much reduced in 1840. numbers, having suffered very severely from disease. On the 24th of September the Regiment was again called on to take the field, having been attached to the force, under Sir Robert Sale, directed against Dost Mahomed in the Kohistan of Cabool, and it marched the same day.

Colonel Dennie was also detached with a body of troops to Bameean, to intercept Dost Mahomed, who, by this force and that under Sir Robert Sale, was eventually compelled to deliver himself up to the British at Cabool.

On the 29th of September, the Regiment, under Lieut.-Colonel Tronson, assisted in carrying the town and forts of Tootumdurra, at the entrance of the Ghorebund Pass, occupied by Ali Khan, a refractory chief of the Kohistan. The loss of the 13th was limited to two privates wounded; one mortally.

The Regiment was again engaged with the enemy at Julgar, on the 3rd of October, about sixteen miles from Charekar, and although the attack of the storming party on the fort was not successful, yet Lieut.-Colonel Tronson, who commanded it, and Brevet Major James Kershaw, Lieutenant and Adjutant Wood, Lieutenants Edward King and George Wade (the four latter officers having at one time attained the crest of the breach) highly distinguished themselves, and were particularly mentioned by Major-General Sir Robert Sale in his despatch, who also acknowledged the assistance he received from his major of brigade, Captain Hamlet C. Wade. The scaling-ladders, hastily constructed from the poles used in carrying the litters for the sick, were of little use; no sooner did the soldiers attempt to ascend them,

1840. than they sank into the soft débris on which they were planted ; under these circumstances the storming party retired, leaving Sergeant-Major Airey, of the Regiment, and fourteen men lying dead under the walls. Sergeant Hurst, of the 13th, unable to move from his wounds, was carried off by Lieutenant King; and a sepoy was, in like manner, conveyed to the rear, under a most terrific fire, by Private Thomas Robinson of the Regiment. Lieutenant and Adjutant Wood, three sergeants, two corporals, and twelve privates were wounded.

It was subsequently determined to renew the attack, when it might be made by a combined movement against the breach, gateway, and wicket, with better chances of success, but the Affghans, notwithstanding the precautions taken to intercept them, succeeded in escaping from the fort before seven o'clock p.m., at which hour the British took possession, and measures were taken for its destruction.

The 13th came again in contact with the enemy on the 19th of October at Babookooshghur, when they were attacked in camp at night, but experienced little loss. The town of Khandurrah, situated on a very high hill, was captured on the 21st of October, and destroyed by fire before the troops left. On the 2nd of November, the Regiment was engaged with the Affghans at Purwan, where they had taken up a strong position under Dost Mahomed, who however retired from the field, and delivered himself up to the authorities at Cabool, when the purposes for which the force commenced operations being effected, it was directed to return to Cabool, and the 13th took possession of the new cantonments there on the 8th of November.

CHAPTER X.

Disturbed state of Affghanistan—Operations in the Khoord Cabool, Tezeen, and Jugdulluck Passes—Capture of the Fort of Mamoo Khail—Outbreak at Cabool—The Regiment marches for Jellalabad—Its occupation and defence by Sir Robert Sale—Advance of Major-General Pollock to the relief of Jellalabad—Successful sortie of the garrison—Death of Colonel Dennie—Honours conferred on the Regiment and its Officers—Constituted Prince Albert's Regiment of Light Infantry—Mural Crown, superscribed "JELLALABAD," authorised for the Colour—Advance on Cabool—Release of Lady Sale and other prisoners—Return of the army to India—Triumphant entry of the garrison of Jellalabad—The word "CABOOL, 1842," authorised for the Regimental Colour—Honours and Rewards for the campaign—Death of General Morrison, the Colonel—Sir Robert Sale appointed his successor—The Regiment embarks for England.

AFTER having been nearly three years on active service, the Regiment was in expectation of commencing its march back to India, in October, 1841; but at this period the government of Shah Shoojah became so unpopular, that the Affghans appeared determined to effect, by violence or circumvention, the expulsion of the British, through whose aid he had been reinstated in the sovereignty of Cabool.

A body of insurgents having possessed themselves of the Khoord Cabool Pass, about ten miles from the capital, impeded the communication with India, when the first Lieut.-Colonel of the Regiment, Major-General Sir Robert Sale, K.C.B., was detached with a small force, of which the 13th Light Infantry formed part, to expel the rebels and re-open the communication. The

1841. Regiment left Cabool on the 11th of October; the Pass was forced on the following morning, and the troops penetrated to Khoord Cabool. The Regiment had three men killed and twenty-four wounded on this occasion :— Major-General Sir Robert Sale, Captain Hamlet C. Wade* (major of brigade), Lieutenant George Mein, and Ensign Oakes were wounded. Lieutenant Mein being dangerously wounded, was obliged to be sent back in a litter to Cabool. Upon Sir Robert Sale being compelled to quit the field from the severity of his wound, the command of the troops devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel Dennie, C.B., of the 13th. The Regiment then faced about, to return through the pass, according to the plan for executing the operation, leaving the other corps at Khoord Cabool. Possession was at once taken of Bootkhak, where the Regiment was stationed from the 12th to the 18th of October. During this delay, the corps was much harassed by incessant night-attacks from the enemy, called by them Shub Khoon (night slaughter), which caused it some loss, but by Sir Robert Sale's precaution in ordering the men to lie down on their alarm posts, as soon as the enemy's fire was opened on the camp, much loss was prevented. The orders prohibiting any return-fire from the troops saved much, and all the attempts of the Affghans to force an entrance into camp were successfully resisted by the bayonet alone. Meanwhile the rebellion continued of a for-

* Captain H. C. Wade accompanied the force as Head of the Staff, and Captain Henry Havelock, who had been appointed Persian Interpreter to the Major-General commanding in Affghanistan, volunteered his services as aide-de-camp to Sir Robert Sale, who expressed his satisfaction of their conduct in his public despatch.

midable character, and the 13th Light Infantry were 1841. ordered to march to Tezeen, where they arrived on the 22nd of October, and were engaged with a body of insurgents, whom they drove from some heights and strong positions. The Regiment on this duty had the misfortune to lose Lieutenant Edward King, who fell at the head of his company, while gallantly charging the enemy. Lieutenant Richard Edward Frere was wounded: the other casualties were three privates killed, and nine rank and file wounded.

In consequence of orders from Cabool, the force under Major-General Sir Robert Sale marched for Gundamuck, and were continually pressed, day and night, by insurgent bands hovering on their flanks and rear, which occasioned the fatigues and duties of the troops to be particularly harassing; the way led along defiles and over mountains, and when the soldiers halted, breast-works had to be thrown up to defend the bivouac ground from sudden attacks of the Affghan cavalry.

On the 29th of October the rebels were found in force at the Jugdulluck Pass, and for some time they checked the advance of the column; but the skirmishers of the 13th Light Infantry sprang forward, and driving the Affghans from almost inaccessible heights protected by breast-works, enabled the British force to surmount every obstacle in the defile, and to arrive at Gundamuck on the following day. Sergeant Thomas Hoban,* in command of a party of six men, mounted the highest

* Promoted Ensign in the 13th Light Infantry on the 12th of January, 1855, and appointed Quartermaster in May following. Has recently been awarded the "Distinguished Conduct Pension" of £50, for these and subsequent services during the Crimean and Indian Mutiny campaigns.

1841. point of the pass, and took possession of it from the enemy, and again, with a similar number, captured a breastwork from a party of Affghans thrice his strength, and was highly complimented by Sir Robert Sale. Lieutenants P. R. Jennings, A. E. F. Holcombe, and David Rattray were severely wounded on this service; four privates were killed, and forty-two wounded. Lieut.-Colonel Dennie, Captains Wilkinson, Havelock, Wade (brigade-major), and Fenwick, were specially mentioned in Major-General Sir Robert Sale's despatch.

The troops under the major-general remained at Gundamuck until the 5th of November, when they proceeded and captured the fort of Mamoo Khail in the neighbourhood, and returned on the 6th to the former station; there intelligence was received of the breaking out of a violent insurrection at Cabool, on the 2nd of November, and of the probability that the rebellion would become general. Under these circumstances, two forced marches on Jellalabad were made, with a numerous enemy pressing on the flanks and rear; a body of insurgents were beaten at Futtehabad by the rear-guard under Lieut.-Colonel Dennie; and Jellalabad, the chief town in the valley of Ningrahar, was seized by the British troops on the 12th of November, to establish a post upon which the corps at Cabool might retire, if necessary, and thus keep open the communication with India. The Affghan irregulars, left at Gundamuck, also revolted, and a general rising took place among the tribes.

Major-General Sir Robert Sale, on taking possession of Jellalabad, found the fortress in a very dilapidated state, and the inhabitants disaffected to the government of the Shah. The Affghans collected to about ten thousand, and the walls of the fort being without parapets, and the garrison having only one day and a half

supplies, on half rations, a sally was made on the 14th 1841. of November, which routed the enemy, and enabled the troops to collect provisions, and erect works for the defence of the place. On this latter duty, the 13th Light Infantry were conspicuous for the alacrity and indefatigable perseverance they evinced under circumstances of the most disheartening and trying character. The demolition of ruinous forts and old walls, filling up ravines, destroying gardens, cutting down groves, raising the parapets to six or seven feet high, repairing and widening the ramparts, extending the bastions, retrenching three of the gates, covering the fourth with an out-work, and excavating a ditch ten feet in depth and twelve in width round the whole of the walls, were works of great labour, which called forth the efforts of every individual. While thus employed another army of some thousands of Affghans on the 27th of November again invested the place, but they were completely routed and dispersed by a sally of the garrison on the 1st of December. In the sortie of this day, Sergeant Hoban twice defeated opponents in single combat.

On the 9th of January, 1842, the garrison was summoned to give up the fortress, by the leader of the Affghan rebellion, in fulfilment of a convention entered into at Cabool; but Major-General Sir Robert Sale, being fully assured of the bad faith of the insurgents, refused; the annihilation of the troops from the capital, in the Ghilzie defiles, by the severity of the climate, and the basest treachery on the part of those in whose promises they had confided, proved the correctness of his estimation of the Affghan character.

By the indefatigable exertions of the troops, under the direction of Captain Broadfoot, garrison engineer, and Captain Abbott, commissary of ordnance, the works were

1842. brought into a state of defence against any Asiatic force not provided with siege-artillery ; but the place was kept in a continual state of alarm by the occurrence of one hundred shocks of an earthquake in the course of a month, and on the 19th of February a tremendous shock occasioned the parapets to fall, injured the bastions, made a breach in the rampart, destroyed the guard-houses, reduced other portions of the works to ruins, and demolished one-third part of the town. With that unconquerable spirit of perseverance for which the troops had already been distinguished, they instantly turned to the repair of the works. Sirdar Mahomed Akbar Khan, Barukzye, the assassin of the late Envoy, and the treacherous destroyer of the Cabool force, flushed with success, approached with a numerous body of troops to overwhelm the little garrison of Jellalabad : he attacked the foraging parties on the 21st and 22nd of February ; but was astonished at finding the place in a state of defence, and he established a rigorous blockade. From that time to the 7th of April, the reduced garrison was engaged in a succession of skirmishes, in which the 13th had opportunities of distinguishing themselves ; particularly detachments under Captains Pattisson and Fenwick, Lieutenants George Wade and John William Cox.

On the 5th of April, 1842, information was received that the force under Major-General Pollock, C.B., had experienced reverses in the Khyber, and had retraced its steps towards Peshawur ; and on the 6th a *feu-de-joie* and salute of artillery were fired by Mahomed Akbar, which were stated to be in honour of the event. It was also reported that the Affghans were sending reinforcements to assist in defending their frontier passes. These reports were accompanied by others of a fresh revolution at Cabool, which was considered by some as the cause of

the rejoicing; and it was also rumoured that the Ghazees 1842. had been defeated in the Khyber, and that the Sirdar intended to retreat to Lughman. Major-General Sir Robert Sale resolved to anticipate the last-mentioned event, by a general attack on the Affghan camp, with the hope of relieving Jellalabad from blockade, and facilitating Major-General Pollock's advance to its succour. Directions were accordingly given to form three columns of infantry—the central, consisting of the 13th (mustering five hundred bayonets), under Colonel Dennie, C.B.; the left, consisting of a similar number of the 35th Native Infantry, under Lieut.-Colonel Monteath, C.B.; and the right, composed of one company of the 13th, one of the 35th Native Infantry, and the detachment of Sappers under the command of Lieutenant Orr (the severity of Captain Broadfoot's wound still rendering him non-effective), amounting to three hundred and sixty men, was commanded by Captain Havelock of the 13th; these were to be supported by the fire of the guns of No. 6 field battery, under Captain Abbott; the whole of the small cavalry force being under Captain Oldfield and Lieutenant Mayne.

At daylight, on the morning of the 7th of April, the troops issued from the Cabool and Peshawur gates. Mahomed Akbar Khan's army of about six thousand men, was formed in order of battle for the defence of his camp; its right resting on a fort, and its left on the Cabool river; even the ruined works within eight hundred yards of the place, recently repaired, were filled with Ghilzie marksmen, who were evidently prepared for a determined resistance. The attack was led by the skirmishers and column under Captain Havelock, who drove the enemy in the most satisfactory manner from the extreme left of his advanced line of works,

1842. which it pierced at once, and proceeded to advance into the plain; the central column at the same time directed its efforts against a square fort, upon the same base, the defence of which was obstinately maintained. Colonel Dennie, of the 13th, while nobly leading his Regiment to the assault, received a shot through the body, which, to the deep regret of officers and men, shortly after proved fatal.

The rear of the work having been finally gained by passing to its left, orders were given for a combined attack upon the enemy's camp; this was brilliant and successful. The artillery advanced at the gallop, and directed a heavy fire upon the Affghan centre, while two columns of infantry penetrated his line near the same point, and the third forced back his left from its support on the river, into which some of his horse and foot were driven. The Affghans repeatedly attempted to check the advance by a smart fire of musketry,—by throwing forward heavy bodies of horse, which twice threatened in force the detachments of infantry under Captain Havelock, and by opening three guns, screened by a garden wall, which were said to have been served under the personal superintendence of the Sirdar; but in a short time they were dislodged from every point of their positions, their cannon taken, and their camp involved in a general conflagration.

By about seven, A.M., the battle was over, and the enemy in full retreat in the direction of Lughman.

Armourer Serjeant Henry Ulyett, of the 13th, captured Mahomed Akbar's standard,* which he took from

* The scarlet standard is of fine cloth, and is in tolerable preservation; it has a green border, with a crimson and yellow fringe; on the join, about the centre, a patch of light blue cloth



CAPTURED FROM THE AFFGHANS BY THE
13TH PRINCE ALBERT'S LIGHT INFANTRY, 1842.

DEPOSITED IN THE ROYAL HOSPITAL AT CHELSEA.

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Mitchell, Lith, 39, Chancery Lane.

a cavalry soldier, whom he killed, and he subsequently 1842. received the medal and annuity of £20 for "distinguished conduct."

Two other cavalry standards were on this day taken from the Affghans, besides four guns lost by the Cabool army and Gundamuck forces, the recapture of which was a matter of much honest exultation. A great quantity of *matériel* and stores were, together with the enemy's tents, destroyed, and the defeat of Mahomed Akbar, in open field, by the troops he had boasted of blockading, was complete.

The Regiment had Colonel Dennie killed, and Lieutenant Jennings and Assistant-Surgeon Barnes wounded; eight privates killed, and thirty-one rank and file wounded.

Captain Wilkinson, of the 13th, on whom the charge of one of the infantry columns devolved on the lamented

is introduced, on which are neatly sewn some characters in yellow cloth, being the following extract from the Koran:—"The Omnipotent God! In the name of God, the clement and the merciful! With God as a helper, victory is nigh." The Affghans have great faith in such inscriptions, which are supposed to ensure victory. The flag is triangular in shape, and swallow-tailed; two of the sides are about eight and nine feet in length, the shortest side being about four feet. The staff, which is the branch of a tree with the bark on, is spear-headed, but is broken at the lower extremity. The two other flags are but fragments; like the above they are triangular. They have pointed iron ends to plant them in the ground. The crimson flag has a green piece of cloth, with red characters sewn in. The blue flag is a sort of coarse printed cotton stuff, and has a rude shawl-pattern border. There are about five feet of the flag on both the staffs, which are from eight to nine feet in length. Their appearance betokens that they have seen service, and borne the brunt of battle.

1842. fall of Colonel Dennie, and Captain Hamlet C. Wade (brigade major), were highly commended in Major-General Sir Robert Sale's despatch, in which it was also stated "that Lieutenant and Adjutant Wood, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, made a dash at one of the enemy, and in cutting him down, his charger was so severely injured as to have been since destroyed. Captain Havelock reports in the most favourable manner the gallant conduct, throughout the day, of Lieutenant Cox, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, and he was the first, of the party which captured them, to seize two of the enemy's cannon."

In this successful enterprise, the force employed amounted to about eighteen hundred men of all arms. The safety of the fortress was entrusted, during the action, to the ordinary guards of its gates, and one provisional battalion of followers of every description armed with pikes and other weapons, who manned the curtains, and made a respectable show of defence. Captain Pattisson, of the 13th, was left in command of this diminished garrison. Towards the conclusion of the engagement a sally was made from the Cabool gate by Lieutenant George Wade, of the Regiment, into the fort before which Colonel Dennie had fallen, when it was observed that the enemy were abandoning it; all it contained was set on fire, and some of the defenders were bayoneted.

The enemy's loss was very severe, the field of battle being strewn with the bodies of men and horses; the richness of the trappings of some of the latter denoted that chiefs of rank (several being present and taking part in the action) had fallen.

On the 21st of April, 1842, the following notification

of this victory was issued by the Government of India 1842 from Benares :—

“ The Governor-General feels assured that every subject of the British Government will peruse with the deepest interest and satisfaction the report he now communicates, of the entire defeat of the Affghan troops under Mahomed Akbar Khan, by the garrison of Jellalabad.

“ That Illustrious Garrison, which by its constancy in enduring privation, and by its valour in action, has already obtained for itself the sympathy and respect of every true soldier, has now, sallying forth from its walls, under the command of its gallant leader, Major-General Sir Robert Sale, thoroughly beaten in open field an enemy of more than three times its numbers, taken the standards of their boasted cavalry, destroyed their camp, and recaptured four guns, which, under circumstances which can never again occur, had, during the last winter, fallen into their hands.

“ The Governor-General cordially congratulates the army upon the return of victory to its ranks.

“ He is convinced that there, as in all former times, it will be found, while, as at Jellalabad, the European and native troops mutually supporting each other, and evincing equal discipline and valour, are led into action by officers in whom they justly confide.

“ The Governor-General directs that the substance of this notification, and of Major-General Sir Robert Sale's report, be carefully made known to all the troops, and that a salute of twenty-one guns be fired at every principal station of the army.”

On the 20th of February following, the thanks of Parliament were accorded to the Governor-General of India, and to the officers and troops employed in Aff-

1842. ghanistan, the resolutions being moved in the House of Lords by the Duke of Wellington, and in the House of Commons by Sir Robert Peel, who, after eulogising the gallant conduct of Sir Robert Sale and the garrison of Jellalabad, proceeded to deplore the death of Colonel Dennie, in the victory of the 7th of April, in the following terms:—

“ That victory would have been the cause of almost
 “ unqualified rejoicing if it had not been purchased at
 “ the cost of the life of one of the most noble and gallant
 “ spirits, whose actions have ever added brilliance to
 “ their country's military renown. Need I mention
 “ the name of the lamented Colonel Dennie? With
 “ his accustomed valour—a valour which was un-
 “ quenchable—he led the British troops against the
 “ enemy. The attack which he headed was successful,
 “ but he fell in the conflict; and a spirit as gallant as
 “ his own has offered to his family and his friends that
 “ which he thinks—and justly thinks—the highest con-
 “ solation that can be afforded them. ‘ True it is,’ he
 “ says, ‘ he has lost his life; but he lost his life on the
 “ field of battle, and in the hour of victory!’ Such is
 “ the consolation which Sir Robert Sale offers to his
 “ bereaved family and friends. I wish it had been
 “ possible—but it was not—I wish it had been possible
 “ that the dying moments of Colonel Dennie could have
 “ been consoled, as I believe they would have been, by
 “ the knowledge that, on account of the former valour
 “ and intrepidity he had displayed—he having no other
 “ interest or influence than that just interest and in-
 “ fluence which such courage and devotion ought always
 “ to command—the Queen of England had signified her
 “ personal wish that Colonel Dennie should be appointed
 “ one of her aides-de-camp. I sincerely wish that

“Colonel Dennie could have been made acquainted 1842.
“with this fact.” *

In a few days after this victory, the privations and sufferings of the garrison, from incessant toil and the deficiency of provisions, were terminated by the arrival of the force under Major-General Pollock, who, in his despatch of the 19th of April, 1842, stated that, “I have
“had an opportunity of inspecting the works thrown up,
“for their protection by the indefatigable exertions of
“Sir Robert Sale’s force, and my surprise at their
“strength and extent has been only equalled by my
“admiration of the excellent arrangements which must
“have pervaded all departments, since, after a siege (by
“greatly superior numbers) of upwards of five months’
“duration, I find the garrison in excellent health and
“spirits, and in an admirable state of discipline, with a
“good supply of ammunition, ready and anxious to take
“the field, and most willing to advance on Cabool.”

Major-General Sir Robert Sale’s report of the transactions in which the garrison of Jellalabad had been engaged, gives the following interesting particulars:—

“From the time that the brigade threw itself into
“Jellalabad, the native troops have been on half, and
“the followers on quarter rations, and for many weeks
“they have been able to obtain little or nothing in the
“bazaars to eke out this scanty provision. I will not
“mention, as a privation, the European troops from the
“same period having been without their allowance of
“spirits, because I verily believe this circumstance, and
“their constant employment, have contributed to keep

* It is gratifying to be able to state, that Colonel Dennie’s appointment as aide-de-camp to the Queen was known at the Regiment about a week previous to his lamented fall.

1842 "their flying as they did with redoubled zeal to the
 "work, and completing it in ten days (so that on the
 "arrival of the enemy before Jellalabad, they declared
 "that the calamity which had befallen the valley arose
 "from nothing but English witchcraft, it being the only
 "place that had escaped uninjured), was what none but
 "British soldiers could have performed, and what no
 "price could have purchased, for it was the labour of the
 "heart, work of all others most deserving of distinction
 "and reward."

The defence of Jellalabad, situated amid scenery of wild and savage grandeur, against an undisciplined but desperate enemy, who used his rude implements of war with deadly precision, will ever excite the highest admiration, and the British nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to Major-General Sir Robert Sale, and the gallant band of heroes composing the garrison. These successes, contrasting so forcibly with the unforeseen disasters at Cabool, which partook more of the character of a hideous dream than of stern reality, may well make the 13th refer with honest pride to the part they bore in these achievements. .

On the 16th of June, 1842, the Queen was graciously pleased to appoint Colonel Sir Robert Henry Sale (serving with the rank of Major-General in Affghanistan) to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Major Edward T. Tronson was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, in succession to Lieut.-Colonel Dennie, and Captain Robert Pattisson was advanced to the majority. Lieut.-Colonel Tronson retired on full pay on the 2nd of August following, and was succeeded by Major Squire, Captain John Taylor being promoted to the vacant rank of major.



The Gate of Jellalabad.

The distinguished conduct of the Regiment was fully 1842. appreciated, and Her Majesty thus alluded to the defence of Jellalabad in her most gracious speech on proroguing Parliament on the 12th of August, 1842:—"Although I
" have had deeply to lament the reverses which have
" befallen a division of the army to the westward of the
" Indus, yet I have the satisfaction of reflecting that
" the gallant defence of the city of Jellalabad, crowned
" by a decisive victory in the field, has eminently proved
" the courage and discipline of the European and Native
" troops, and the skill and fortitude of their distinguished
" commander."

On the 26th of August, the pleasure of Her Majesty was officially announced in the *London Gazette*, and a letter of the same date and purport was, by direction of His Grace the Commander-in-Chief, addressed from the Horse Guards by the Adjutant-General (Lieut.-General Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B.), to the officer commanding the 13th Light Infantry:—

" *War Office, 26th August, 1842.*

" In consideration of the distinguished gallantry displayed by the 13th Light Infantry during the campaigns in the Burmese empire and in Affghanistan, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of that Regiment assuming the title of the 13th, OR
" PRINCE ALBERT'S REGIMENT OF LIGHT INFANTRY;
" and of its facings being changed from yellow to blue.

" Her Majesty has also been pleased to authorise the 13th Regiment of Light Infantry to bear on its colours and appointments a *Mural Crown*, superscribed
" *Jellalabad*, as a memorial of the fortitude, perseverance, and enterprise, evinced by that Regiment, and

1842. " the several corps which served during the blockade
" of Jellalabad.

" Her Majesty has been likewise pleased to permit
" the 13th Regiment to receive and wear a silver medal,
" which has been directed by the Governor-General of
" India to be distributed to every officer; non-commis-
" sioned officer, and private, European and Native—
" who belonged to the garrison of Jellalabad on the
" 7th April, 1842—such medals to bear on one side a
" *Mural Crown*, superscribed *Jellalabad*, and on the other
" side, April 7th, 1842. "

This medal was granted to the following officers of
the Regiment :—

Lieut.-Colonels.

Colonel Sir Robert Sale, G.C.B. |
„ William H. Dennie, C.B. *

Major.

Robert Pattisson.

Captains.

Henry Havelock.
Arthur P. S. Wilkinson.
Hamlet C. Wade.

James H. Fenwick.
Peter R. Jennings.

* The following interesting circumstance was related by Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey in the House of Lords, in his speech on the 20th of February, 1843, regarding the vote of thanks for the operations in Afghanistan. The Adjutant-General of the army in India, by the command of Lord Ellenborough, transmitted to the aged mother of Colonel Dennie that medal which her son would have worn, had he happily survived. In replying to the letter which accompanied this token, Mrs. Dennie beautifully said, that " she accepted it with pleasure and with pride, for she had a " right to feel a pride in her son's life, and in his death." Lord Fitzgerald added, that it was impossible to read that passage without honouring the lady, and even more deeply lamenting the fate of the son of whom she had so justly and truly written.

Lieutenants.

1842.

Alex. E. F. Holcombe.	John Wm. Cox.
George King.	William Williams.
John S. Wood (<i>Adjutant</i>).	Fred. Van Straubenzee.
Wm. A. Sinclair.	Thos. B. Speedy.
Hon. E. J. W. Forester.	J. Francis Scott.
David Rattray.	G. Chetwynd Stapylton.
Richard E. Frere.	Robt. S. Parker.
George Wade.	

Ensigns.

Arthur Oakes.	George Talbot.
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Surgeon, Jno. Robertson, M.D.—*Assist. Surg.*, G.W. Barnes, M.D.

On the 6th of August, the 13th, which had remained in garrison at Jellalabad, moved forward to Futtehabad for change of air, having suffered severely from the extreme heat of the weather. So great was it, that six men fell dead in the ranks of apoplexy the first march. On the 1st of September, the Regiment received orders to join the force under Major-General Pollock at Gundamuck, to which place it marched on the following morning, and joined on the 3rd, remaining there until the 7th, when it moved towards Cabool, forming part of the first division of the advance, which was placed under the command of Major-General Sir Robert Sale. On the 8th, upon nearing Jugdulluck, the Affghans were observed in position, and the 13th, under Captain Wilkinson, were directed to carry the left centre of the enemy, which was done in gallant style. The Affghans were dispersed in every direction, a large body of them retiring to the summit of a high mountain. On this rugged and almost inaccessible height they planted their standards, but as the achievements of the day would have been incomplete had they been suffered to remain, it was decided to dislodge them. The lofty heights

1842. were assaulted in two columns, the 13th being led by Captain Wilkinson, and the Ghilzies fled from their last and least assailable stronghold. Major-General Sir Robert Sale was again wounded. The other casualties of the Regiment were one private killed and two sergeants and twelve privates wounded.

The 13th bivouacked in the valley of Jugdulluck, which was strewn with the blackened remains of their unfortunate comrades of the Cabool force. Near this place Brevet-Major Kershaw and Lieutenant Hobhouse, of the 13th, were killed in January, 1842, while retiring with the force from Cabool. The enemy showed no opposition to the advance of the army until nearing the valley of Tezeen, when some skirmishing took place, and the troops halted in the valley a day, to allow the rear division of the advance to close up. The road from Tezeen to Khoord Cabool is through a succession of lofty hills, called the Huft Kotul, or Eight Hills. Dispositions for the attack of the Huft Kotul Pass having been made on the 12th of September, the force moved off on the following morning, and three companies of the 13th formed part of the advance guard under Sir Robert Sale. To them was allotted the duty of clearing the right of the Pass, which was effectively done. A company under Lieutenant W. A. Sinclair, which formed part of the force placed under Major Skinner of the 31st Regiment, and which was detached on the right of the Pass, also distinguished itself. Sergeant Hoban again bore a conspicuous part; when his company was detached to reinforce the Goorka Sappers, who were overpowered and driven from the heights, he was the first to mount the hill, in the face of a heavy fire from the enemy.

One rank and file of the Regiment was killed, and five wounded. The enemy's loss was heavy; he was

completely defeated, and left his artillery in the possession of the victors. The army re-occupied Cabool on the 15th of September, and on the 18th, part of the Regiment received sudden orders to march with the force under Major-General Sir Robert Sale, in order to meet the prisoners lately in possession of the enemy, then on their way to Cabool, it being supposed that Akbar Khan would attempt to re-capture them. On the morning of the 20th, the troops met the prisoners (Lady Sale and Lieutenant Mein* being among them),

* Sir Robert Peel, on moving the vote of thanks to the army employed in Affghanistan, on the 20th of February, 1843, alluded in the following terms to Lieutenant Mein's conduct, while serving with the army on its retreat from Cabool:—" I have said that, in the course of this campaign, instances of the most generous devotion, of friendly sympathy, and of desperate fidelity, were displayed, which deserve at least a passing notice. Lieutenant Eyre says: ' Lieutenant Sturt (son-in-law of Sir Robert and Lady Sale) had nearly cleared the defile, when he received his wound, and would have been left on the ground to be hacked to pieces by the Ghazees, who followed in the rear to complete the work of slaughter, but for the generous interposition of Lieutenant Mein of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, who, on learning what had befallen him, went back to his succour, and stood by him for several minutes, at the imminent risk of his own life, vainly entreating aid from the passers by. He was at length joined by Sergeant Deane, of the Sappers, with whose assistance he dragged his friend, on a quilt, through the remainder of the Pass, when he succeeded in mounting him on a miserable pony, and conducted him in safety to the camp, where the unfortunate officer lingered till the following morning, and was the only man of the whole force who received Christian burial. Lieutenant Mein was himself at this very time suffering from a dangerous wound in the head received in the previous October, and his heroic

1842. and on the 21st returned with them to Cabool, without being annoyed by the enemy. The 13th remained at Cabool until the 12th of October,* when the army broke ground on its return to India. The Regiment shared in the many skirmishes which took place on quitting the Affghan territory, but sustained little loss, and on the 24th it reached Jellalabad; previously to proceeding further, it was considered advisable to destroy the fortress, and in a few days not a wall was left standing. On the south-face of the fort was a large bastion, close to which was an open space which had been converted into a burial-ground; here the remains of Colonel Dennie, with many other gallant soldiers, were laid, and the Engineer Officer in mining the bastion, caused the whole mass to be thrown by the explosion over the graves, thus leaving a lasting monument over them, and what was of still greater importance, effectually preventing the bodies being disturbed by the Affghans. The 13th thence proceeded to Peshawur, and across the Punjaub *en route* to Ferozepore.

According to the wish of the Governor-General (Lord Ellenborough), the garrison of Jellalabad had been directed to proceed in advance of the troops, in order that they should make a triumphant entry into the

“ ‘disregard of self, and fidelity to his friend in the hour of
 “ ‘danger, are well deserving of a record in the annals of British
 “ ‘valour and virtue; I think, Sir, it is but just that the name
 “ ‘of Lieutenant Mein should be mentioned with honour in the
 “ ‘House of Commons, and I do not regret having noticed this
 “ ‘circumstance, as it has called forth so generous and general
 “ ‘an expression of sympathy and approval.’ ”

* The Regiment lost by death this night, a very promising young officer, Lieutenant Scott; and Lieutenant Frere also fell a victim to the fatigues and vicissitudes of the campaign on the 18th of November, 1842.

British Provinces by themselves, and the medals granted 1842. for the defence of, and general action near, Jellalabad, had been forwarded a few days previously, so that they might be worn on marching into Ferozepore.

A very gratifying letter, dated 9th of December, Camp Surrukpore, was at this time received by Major Wilkinson, from Captain Seaton (Brevet-Major), of the 35th Light Infantry, signifying the request of the Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men of that corps that the non-commissioned officers and men of the 13th might receive permission to accept an invitation to a "zeafut," which the former proposed to give the Regiment as soon after its arrival at Ferozepore as practicable. The 35th also expressed a wish to take all the guards furnished by the 13th on the day selected for the entertainment, in order that every man might be present thereat. The invitation was as follows:—

" To the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of Prince Albert's 13th Light Infantry.

" Friends and Fellow Comrades, permit me, in the
" name of the Native Officers and men of the 35th Light
" Infantry to request the favour of your partaking of a
" dinner, which it is our wish to provide, to evince our
" appreciation of the kindness and cordial good will all
" of you have shown towards us throughout the dangers
" and difficulties we have together encountered during
" the campaign.

" We trust the mutual good feeling will ever remain
" undiminished in our future intercourse, and we pray
" that you may be happy and live many years.

" (Signed) MANICK SING,

" Subadar-Major, 35th Light Infantry.

" Camp Surrukpore,

" 9th December, 1842."

1842. Lieutenant and Adjutant Wood, of the 13th, on the following day received a letter from Sergeant-Major G. Munrowa, expressive of the wish of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Regiment "to testify their feelings of regard for their comrades in arms of the 35th Bengal Light Infantry previous to their separation at Ferozepore."

The letter continued—"As the Government have so amply provided for commemorating their services, it might not be inappropriate to offer them an entertainment, as also a silver ottar dhan, and therefore trust you will procure the sanction of the commanding officer, for the attainment of our object, by applying to the officer in command of that corps for permission of their acceptance of this small token of acknowledgment of our gratitude for their conduct towards us during the siege of Jellalabad, and of our admiration of the manner in which they so cheerfully endured every privation, and joined hand in hand with us in meeting the enemies of our country during an eventful campaign of four years' duration, and it is our fervent prayer that they may long live to enjoy the honours conferred on them by our Gracious Sovereign.

"It is more particularly gratifying to us to learn at this moment that this gallant corps has been beforehand with us in offering an entertainment, which has been accepted with feelings of much pride and gratification, and no length of time can suffice to erase from our remembrance conduct so generous and noble.

" (Signed) G. MUNROWA,
 " *Sergeant-Major 13th, or Prince*
"Albert's Light Infantry."

It is scarcely necessary to add that the invitation was

warmly accepted, and the gift suitably acknowledged, by 1842. the 35th, with the assurance that they would ever preserve "it as an honoured memorial of the donors, and " exhibit it with pride to those young soldiers who may " hereafter enlist in the Regiment, telling them by " whom, and why, it was presented."

On the 14th of December, the 13th arrived at the right bank of the Sutlej, where they halted until the 17th, when they crossed the river by a bridge of boats. At the opposite side was erected, for the garrison to pass under, a triumphal arch, where they were met by Lord Ellenborough; the distance from the river to the camp was about six miles, and for the first three miles a sort of street was formed for them to pass through, by placing elephants decked in their gayest trappings at intervals of about twenty paces; the remainder of the road was lined by the army of reserve encamped at Ferozepore, who presented arms as they passed, the bands playing the "National Anthem": in the evening the officers of the garrison were entertained at a magnificent banquet given by the Governor-General.

These honours were rendered, agreeably to the concluding paragraph of the general order by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, dated Allahabad, 30th of April, 1842, which stated that—

" The Governor-General will request His Excellency " the Commander-in-Chief of the army to give instructions, in due time, that the several corps composing " the garrison of Jellalabad may, on their return to " India, be received at all the stations on their route to " their cantonments, by all the troops at such stations, in " review order, with presented arms."

The Regiment received the Queen's permission to bear on its colour and appointments the word "CABOOL,

1842. 1842," to commemorate its important services. On Major Pattisson was conferred the brevet rank of lieut.-colonel; while Captains Havelock, Wilkinson, Wade, and Fenwick were promoted to the brevet of major, and, with the following officers, received the silver medal for Cabool:—

Colonel—Sir Robert Sale, G.C.B.

Captains.

Major Henry Havelock.*	Captain Peter Jennings.
„ Arthur Wilkinson.	„ Alex. E. F. Holcombe.
„ Hamlet C. Wade.	„ George King.
„ James Fenwick.	

Majors Havelock, Wilkinson, and Wade were subsequently appointed by Her Majesty Companions of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Lieutenants.

John S. Wood (<i>Adjutant</i>).	Fred. Van Straubenzee.
William A. Sinclair.	Thomas B. Speedy.
Hon. Emilius J. Forester.	J. Fran. P. Scott.
David Rattray.	Granville Geo. C. Stapylton.
Richard E. Frere.	Robert S. Parker.
George Wade.	Arthur Oakes.
John W. Cox.	George Talbot.

Surgeon—J. Robertson, M.D. *Asst.-Surgeon*—Geo. Barnes, M.D.

1843. On the 16th of January, 1843, the Regiment marched from Ferozepore, and arrived at Mowbarukpore on the

* The late Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, Bart., K.C.B. He served in the 13th from lieutenant to major, and was adjutant of the Regiment. His subsequent career in India, during the Sutlej campaign of 1845–6, his services in Persia, and specially during the Indian Mutiny, in connexion with the relief of Lucknow, which cost him his life, have made his name a household word, and will perpetuate his memory to succeeding generations.

5th of February, where it remained encamped until the 1843: 9th of March, when it proceeded to Kussowlie, where it was stationed until October. Fatigue parties were here daily employed for two hours in the cool of the morning or evening cutting and repairing roads, &c. On the 21st, the 13th marched to Ferozepore *en route* to Scinde, and on the 6th of November, reached Loodianah, at which place percussion muskets were issued to the Regiment for the first time, the old flint arms being given into store. It arrived at Ferozepore on the 15th of November, embarked in boats for Sukkur on the 24th, and reached its destination on the 20th of December.

General Edward Morrison died on the 3rd of December, 1843, and the vacant colonelcy of the 13th was conferred, on the 15th of that month, upon Sir Robert Sale; Major Horatio Nelson Vigors* was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel; and Captain R. M. Meredith succeeded to the majority.

On the 13th of January, 1844, Lt.-Colonel Tristram 1844. C. Squire joined, with a draft of officers and men from England, and assumed the command of the Regiment.

The Regiment was instrumental in the suppression of the mutiny of the 64th Bengal Native Infantry, at Sukkur, in June, 1844. During September, the 13th moved from that place, by wings, *en route* to Kurrachee

* All this officer's steps were in the 13th, which he entered as ensign on 12th of April, 1827. He served in Affghanistan in 1839; commanded the company of the Regiment which led the storming party at the capture of the fort of Ghuznee; was at the occupation of Cabool, and was present in several other affairs; commanded the 13th, after the promotion of Sir Robert Sale, until its arrival in England, when, on reduction of the Regiment, he was placed on half-pay. Lieut.-Colonel Vigors has received the £100 pension for "distinguished services."

1844. —the left wing on the 4th, and the head-quarter division on the 24th. The former arrived at Kurrachee on the 21st of September, and the latter on the 8th of October. The Regiment suffered severely from sickness during the movement, owing to the malaria of Sukkur, having continually from two to three hundred in hospital daily. Preparatory to its leaving Scinde, four hundred and forty-six of the men volunteered to corps serving in India.* It embarked at Kurrachee for Bombay on board the Honourable East India Company's steamers "Pluto" and "Sesostris" on the 4th of December, and disembarked in the afternoon of the 8th of that month, being received by the Governor and military authorities of the Presidency; the guard of honour presenting arms as the Regiment passed, and the band striking up "See the conquering hero comes." While stationed at Bombay, it had the misfortune to lose Captain William Alexander Sinclair, who had served throughout the campaigns in Afghanistan; he died of cholera after an illness of a few hours; the soldiers, however, continued generally healthy.
1845. On the 20th of March, 1845, the head-quarter division of the 13th embarked in the freight-ship "Cornwall," at Colaba, Bombay, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Squire, and the second division in the freight-ship "Boyne," on the same day, under Lieut.-Colonel Vigors. The right wing disembarked at Gravesend on the 28th of July, and the second division arrived there on the 8th of August, from whence it proceeded to Walmer Barracks, in order to join the head-quarters, which had marched thither from Chatham.

* One hundred and ninety-two volunteered to the 39th, and fifteen of them, under Serjeant John Power, behaved with distinguished gallantry at the storming of the heights of Truck on the 8th of March, 1845.—*Vide* APPENDIX, page 197.

The Monument in Canterbury Cathedral.



CHAPTER XI.

Death of Sir Robert Sale—Lieut.-General Sir William Gomm, K.C.B., appointed the Colonel—Presentation of New Colours by His Royal Highness Prince Albert—The Regiment proceeds to Ireland—Removed to Scotland—Embarks for Gibraltar—Ordered to the Crimea—Fall of Sevastopol—Medals and distinctions for the campaign—Addition to the Regimental Colour—Returns to Gibraltar—Embarks for the Cape of Good Hope—The Indian Mutiny—Proceeds to Calcutta—Pursuit of mutineers—Services of the columns under Lord Mark Kerr and Major Cox—Relief of Azimghur—Action near that place—Victoria Cross granted to Sergeant Napier and Private Carlin—Earl Canning's estimate of the action near Azimghur—Pursuit of Koer Sing—Advance on Goruckpore—Actions near Belwah and at Nuggur—Subsequent operations—Actions at Hurryah—Major Cox's despatches—Action at Jugdespore—Lord Mark Kerr's despatch—His Lordship appointed a C.B.—Battle of Toolsepoore—Formation of the Second Battalion—Attack on the Nepaul Hills—Honours and Rewards for the Indian Mutiny Campaign.

LIEUT.-GENERAL Sir William Maynard Gomm, 1846. K.C.B., was appointed colonel of the 13th on the 10th of March, 1846, in succession to Sir Robert Sale, who was killed at the battle of Moodkee, on the 18th of December, 1845.

The Regiment proceeded from Walmer to Portsmouth on the 27th of April, 1846. Previous to the march of the 13th, a high testimonial of their conduct, while at Walmer, was received from the Mayor and Magistrates of Deal. On Thursday, the 13th of August, the Regiment had the gratification of being presented with new Colours by His Royal Highness Prince Albert. The *United Service Gazette* of Saturday, the 15th of August, gave the following account of this interesting ceremony, which

1846. took place on Southsea Common :—"His Royal Highness
 " Prince Albert, wearing a Field Marshal's uniform,
 " came over from Osborne House in the royal yacht,
 " accompanied by Colonel Wylde and a small retinue,
 " all in uniform, and landed at the King's Stairs, in the
 " Dockyard, at about a quarter to four o'clock. The
 " Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart.,
 " the Lieut.-Governor, Major-General the Honourable
 " Sir Hercules Pakenham, K.C.B., and a brilliant staff
 " of officers of both services, received His Royal Highness
 " on landing, who immediately entered General Paken-
 " ham's carriage, and was driven to the field, escorted
 " by General Pakenham and staff on horseback, receiving
 " the shouts of welcome from the immense concourse
 " of spectators, who lined the road as he passed.
 " Soon after three o'clock the Regiment took up its
 " position on Southsea Common, in line, at open order,
 " with the old Colours in the centre. On the arrival of
 " the Prince he was received with the customary
 " honours. The Regiment then formed three sides of a
 " hollow square, the company told off as a guard for
 " the new colours remaining in the centre of the open
 " face. The Prince having alighted from the carriage,
 " mounted his charger (which, together with five other
 " beautiful animals, came down from the Royal Mews
 " to the 'George' Hotel last night), rode along the line,
 " inside and out, inspecting the troops, as they covered
 " the ground, after which the Prince dismounted and
 " entered the hollow square, accompanied by General
 " Pakenham, Sir Charles Ogle, and staff, and stood
 " uncovered while the Rev. G. R. Gleig, Chaplain-
 " General to the Forces, consecrated the Colours, which,
 " after this ceremony, were handed to the Prince by
 " Lieut.-Colonel C. T. Van Straubenzee and Major

“ Meredith. The Prince then handed them to the two 1846.
“ senior ensigns (J. D. Longden and Melville Browne,) who received them, kneeling, and continued in that position whilst His Royal Highness addressed them in a brief but most spirited and soldierly manner, enjoining them to preserve their colours, never to allow them to be captured, but to emulate the conduct exhibited by the departed hero, Sir Robert Sale, whose absence was the only alloy to the gratification he felt in performing the august ceremony of the day. His Highness, in the course of his address, passed some high and well-deserved encomiums on Colonel Squire and the 13th Regiment, to which that gallant veteran replied—‘ I beg most respectfully to
“ ‘ return my most sincere though humble thanks for
“ ‘ the distinguished honour your Royal Highness has
“ ‘ just conferred upon this corps in the presentation
“ ‘ of new colours, and for the highly flattering manner
“ ‘ in which your Royal Highness has been pleased to
“ ‘ mention my name, in connection with its services
“ ‘ in India, and also for the gratifying encomiums
“ ‘ which you have passed on our late honoured and
“ ‘ respected Commanders, Sir Robert Sale and
“ ‘ Colonel Dennie. Your Highness may be assured
“ ‘ that your gracious condescension will ever be es-
“ ‘ teemed by all ranks in the Regiment as the greatest
“ ‘ stimulant to the loyal and faithful discharge of
“ ‘ their duty, under whatever circumstances of trial
“ ‘ they may hereafter be placed, in supporting the
“ ‘ honour and interest of our beloved Queen and
“ ‘ country. God save the Queen.’

“ His Highness appeared much gratified with the sentiments of the gallant Colonel, and having bowed, retired with General Pakenham and Sir Charles

1846. " Ogle, and remounted his charger. The sides of the square which were wheeled up then wheeled back, and the Regiment formed a line. The new colours were now 'trooped,' followed by the guard in charge, the band playing 'The Grenadiers' slow march.

" On arriving at the left of the line, the colours were carried, and the officers marched up in the front of the line, one rank of the guard marching between the ranks of the line, and the other rank in rear of the rear rank. On arriving at the place where the old colours were stationed, the new colours took up their place, whilst the old ones were paraded up the remaining portion of the line, the 'trooping' still proceeding, and were then delivered over to the escort on the right of the line; their military existence, as standards of the Regiment, then ceasing.

" The ceremony having terminated, the Prince re-entered the carriage of General Pakenham, and, accompanied by Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., and escorted by General Pakenham and staff, returned to the Dockyard, whence he embarked for Osborne-house, under salutes from the ships in harbour, the Platform Battery, and the Contest, Columbine, and Sardinian Corvette at Spithead. A magnificent entertainment was given in honour of the event in the evening, by the officers of the 13th, at the King's Rooms, Southsea-beach."

On the 3rd of November, 1846, Lieut.-Colonel Squire retired from the service, and Lieut.-Colonel A. A. T. Cunynghame succeeded to the command of the Regiment; in the following month he exchanged with Captain and Lieut.-Colonel Charles Stuart, of the Grenadier Guards.

1847. The Regiment proceeded from Portsmouth to Ireland

in two divisions, on the 12th and 13th of January, 1847, 1847. and arrived at Dublin on the 16th of that month. Towards the end of September it proceeded to Birr.

On the 18th of April, 1848, the Regiment marched 1848. from Birr to Newry; during July it proceeded to Belfast, where the head-quarters were stationed, one company being detached to Carrickfergus, one to Armagh, and one to Downpatrick.

No change was made in the stations of the Regiment 1849. during the year 1849; but, on the 26th of April, 1850, the 1850. head-quarters and four companies, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Charles Stuart, embarked at Belfast for Scotland, and arrived at Fort George, Inverness, three days afterwards, and was shortly followed by the remainder of the Regiment. On the 11th of November, three companies proceeded by steamer to Dundee, and three to Perth, the head-quarters, with four companies, being moved on the 14th of that month to Stirling.

In March, 1851, the Regiment again received orders 1851. for foreign service, and proceeded by railway, in detachments, to Winchester, where they were collected and stationed.

On the 24th of May, the head-quarters and six companies, mustering twenty-four officers and five hundred and seventy-eight non-commissioned officers and men, embarked under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Stuart, in the freight ship "Herefordshire," for Gibraltar, where they arrived on the 5th of June, and were quartered in the Casemate Barracks of that fortress.

The dépôt companies proceeded in June from Winchester to Gosport, where they remained during the year. In May, 1852, they embarked for Jersey, and 1852. in May of the following year proceeded to Fermoy; in December, 1853, they marched to Clonmel, where the 1853. dépôt continued for some time.

1854. During March and April a portion of the garrison of Gibraltar received orders to join the Eastern expedition, England and France having declared war against Russia, and one hundred and thirty-seven volunteers were given by the 13th Light Infantry to the 30th, 44th, and 55th Regiments.

On the 22nd of December, Colonel Charles Stuart (who had been promoted to the brevet rank of colonel on the 20th of June, 1854), in consequence of ill-health, retired on half-pay, and Colonel Lord Mark Kerr was appointed to the lieutenant-colonelcy.

In May, 1854, the Regiment was augmented to twelve companies, consisting of sixty-seven sergeants, twenty-five drummers, and twelve hundred rank and file.

1855. Six officers and two hundred and eighty-nine non-commissioned officers and men joined at Gibraltar, from the depôt, in Her Majesty's ship "Cæsar," and the transport "Scindia," the number of the service companies being at the same time increased to eight.

In the summer of 1855 the Regiment was ordered for active service to the Crimea, and on the 7th of June, thirty officers and eight hundred and fifty-eight non-commissioned officers and men, under the command of Lord Mark Kerr, embarked in the steam transport "Robert Lowe," and arrived at Balaklava on the 29th of that month.

The following garrison order was issued by Lieut.-General Sir Robert Gardiner, G.C.B., on the Regiment quitting Gibraltar:—

"The Governor, while expressing his regret at the departure of the 13th Regiment from the garrison, congratulates them upon being called to a field of duty in which it is the ardent wish and first ambition of every officer and soldier in Her Majesty's army to serve.

“ The Crimea has been the field of some of England’s 1855.
“ most glorious triumphs, attended with trials and en-
“ durance of privation which have raised the character
“ of the British soldier no less than the victories of our
“ army have added to England’s military renown.

“ The 13th know well, from the records of their past
“ services, what it is to defend a town—and the remem-
“ brances associated with Jellalabad’s defence—whether
“ in the hour of combat or under the incidental priva-
“ tions of service, will animate them with a zeal and
“ ardour that will know neither pause nor abatement till
“ their colours are planted on the walls of Sevastopol.

“ It only remains for the governor to wish them, as
“ he does heartily, farewell ; and to assure Lord Mark
“ Kerr, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men
“ of the 13th, how sincerely he wishes them every
“ honour of the service with individual success, health,
“ and happiness.”

The Regiment had been augmented to sixteen companies—eight companies, consisting of one thousand rank and file, before Sevastopol ; four as a reserve at Malta, and four as a dépôt. The entire strength was directed to be one hundred and nine sergeants, forty-one drummers, and two thousand rank and file.

This augmentation occasioned an additional lieutenant-colonel to be added to the Regiment, and Major Alexander Essex F. Holcombe* was promoted to that rank, his commission bearing date 26th June, 1855.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel John Stewart Wood became

* This officer was appointed ensign in the 13th on the 3rd of December, 1830, and was promoted step by step in the Regiment to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He served throughout the Affghan campaigns, from 1839 to 1842; was at the storm and capture of the town and forts of Tootumdurra; took, with two companies of

1855. the senior Major, and Captain and Brevet-Major Peter Raymond Jennings was appointed to the vacant majority. He retired in August and was succeeded by Brevet-Major George King on the 31st of that month.

On arrival in the Crimea, the Regiment was attached to the fourth division, but quartered near the village of Kadakoi, and suffered much from sickness caused by the unhealthy climate of the country around Balaklava during the latter part of the summer, and the harassing nature of the work which devolved upon the men, who were constantly employed in working parties at the harbour. The average number in hospital during July and August was one hundred and forty-three, and sixty-two deaths occurred during these months, chiefly from cholera.

At this period there were constant rumours of attacks by the Russians on the Sardinian army, and of their intention to penetrate by the country on the Sardinian right where the Turkish troops were encamped, so as to seize on the British base at Balaklava. On several occasions the Regiment was, in consequence, marched off before daybreak to the right flank, and on the last was in reserve on the heights beyond the Marine Camp during the battle of the Tchernaya, fought on the 16th of August. The 13th could only witness the obstinate attack of the enemy gallantly repulsed by the Sardinians. A few days afterwards the Regiment marched to the front, and formed part of the second brigade of the first

the 13th, the forts on the left of the enemy's position; present at the forcing of the Khoord Cabool and Jugdulluck Passes, and at the latter was wounded; the defence of Jellalabad, defeat of Akbar Khan, recapture of Cabool, and several minor affairs. Served from June, 1855, in the Crimea. Has received the £100 pension for "distinguished services."

division of the army, consisting of the 9th, 13th, 31st, 1855. and second battalion of the Rifle Brigade, under Brigadier-General Ridley.

On the 6th and 7th of September a portion of the 13th served in the trenches, when one corporal and six privates were wounded, and on the 8th the Regiment was present at the last attack on the Redan; but the first division being in reserve, no casualties were sustained on this occasion.

The protracted siege of Sevastopol was now concluded, the Russians having effected a masterly retreat from the south to the north side, which added to the well-earned fame of Prince Gortschakoff. Medals and other distinctions were conferred on the victorious troops, and the following officers of the Regiment received the Crimean medal, with the clasp for Sevastopol (bestowed likewise on the men generally), together with that granted by the Sultan to the allied forces:—

Lieut.-Colonels.

Lord Mark Kerr.

Alex. E. F. Holcombe.

Majors.

John S. Wood.

George King.

Captains.

John William Cox (Major).

George Henry Tyler.

Hugh Maurice Jones.

Robert Peel.

Fred. Van Straubenzee.

R. Blackall Montgomery.

Robert Gosling.

G. FitzGerald King.

Edward Boyd.

Arthur Bainbrigge.

Charles P. Long.

John Aug. Fuller.

Lieutenants.

S. L. Douglas Willan.

Jos. Angerstein Rowley.

Cornwallis H. Chichester.

Geo. Henry Cobham.

Hen. Lewis FitzGerald.

John Fred. Everett.

Richard N. Clayton.

Henry Edw. Hall.

Philip E. Victor Gilbert.

Jos. Priestley Miller.

William Haslett.

Henry Gillett.

William Williams.

1855. *Paymaster*—D. C. M'Naughten. *Surgeon*—Daniel P. Barry, M.D.
Adjutant—Hon. Jas. C. Dormer. *Asst.-Surgeon*—W. Brown, M.D.
Quarter-Master—Thos. Hoban.

Major Wood (who had been serving since March, 1854, as Major of Brigade, and from August as Assistant-Adjutant-General to the Army in the East), was promoted to the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and was made a Companion of the Bath. He was also awarded the fourth class of the Turkish Order of the Medjidi, and with Major King and Captain Tyler, received the Imperial Order of the fifth class of the Legion of Honour.

The fifth class of the Medjidie was likewise conferred on Colonel Lord Mark Kerr and Lieut.-Colonel Holcombe, Major King, Brevet-Major Cox, Captains Hugh Maurice Jones, Van Straubenzee, Montgomery, Long, and Lieutenant Cobham.

Sergeant Thomas Coopen, Corporal Edward Tallman, and Private Leckie, of the 13th, for their gallantry, were selected to receive the French war medal, which was sent by the Emperor Louis Napoleon for distribution to a proportion of the British army.

The word "SEVASTOPOL" was also authorised by Royal authority to be emblazoned on the regimental colour of the 13th, Prince Albert's Light Infantry, in commemoration of the services performed before that place.

1856. During the winter of 1855-56, the Regiment remained before Sevastopol, having, in October and November, exchanged their tents for wooden huts. In February, 1856, a suspension of hostilities took place, and this was followed by a treaty of peace, which was signed at Paris on the 29th of March, and proclaimed to the army on the 2nd of April.

The dépôt companies had meanwhile remained in

Ireland, but were moved from Clonmel to Templemore in 1856. May, 1855, and to Cork, for embarkation for Colchester, in November, 1856.

Preparations were shortly afterwards made for the break up of the army, and on the 24th of May the 13th embarked at Balaklava, in the transport "Khersonese," for Gibraltar, where the Regiment arrived on the 7th of June, and was encamped on the north front until the 7th of August, when the head-quarters and seven companies, under Lord Mark Kerr, embarked, at a few days' notice, in the steam transport "Imperatriz," for the Cape of Good Hope, reports having reached the Government that a Kaffir war was imminent. One company, under Captain Boyd, proceeded on the following day, in the "Cleopatra" steam transport, for the same destination.

The Regiment disembarked at Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, on the 24th of September; it marched shortly after, by detachments, to Graham's Town, where the head-quarters arrived on the 10th of October—one company being stationed at Hawood's Post.

In May, 1857, the terrible Sepoy mutiny broke out in 1857. Bengal, intimation of which, with an urgent request for reinforcements, reached the Cape in the beginning of August, and the Regiment was, in the most flattering terms, selected for this service by Lieut.-General Sir James Jackson, commanding in that colony.

At twenty-four hours' notice, the head-quarters, with five hundred non-commissioned officers and men, marched for Port Elizabeth on the 22nd of August; Captain Tyler, with two hundred and thirty-seven men, being left at Graham's Town. On arrival at the Port, after a forced march of four days, during heavy rains, over the hilly country, a distance of nearly a hundred miles, it was found that the steamship "Madras," despatched by Lord

1857. Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, for reinforcements, could only accommodate four hundred non-commissioned officers and men, so that Major Cox, with two companies, was left at Port Elizabeth. The head-quarters, under Lord Mark Kerr, embarked on the 30th of August, and landed at Calcutta on the 3rd of October. Here they remained until the 15th of that month, when they proceeded by railway to Raneegunge, where a column was formed, consisting of the 13th, a battery of artillery, two companies of Madras Rifles, and a troop of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry.

On the 26th of October, the column, under Colonel Barker, C.B., Royal Artillery, marched from Raneegunge *en route* to the North-West Provinces. Two companies, under Captain Hugh Maurice Jones, with the Yeomanry Cavalry, were detached on the 28th in pursuit of some mutinous Sepoys of the 32nd Bengal Native Infantry.

The column continued its march to Allahabad, where it arrived on the 30th of November; from thence it proceeded, on the 22nd of December, to Futtehpoore. After marching to the village of Kotte, on the Jumna, for the purpose of punishing rebels who had established themselves there, the column reached Cawnpore, the scene of so many atrocities, on the 21st of that month, where it halted and remained encamped, doing garrison duty.

Meanwhile, the portion of the Regiment which had been left at the Cape was collected at Port Elizabeth—forming the left wing, consisting of nine officers and two hundred and fifty-two men—and embarked, under Major Cox, in Her Majesty's ship "*Megara*," on the 6th of November. Captain Tyler's company embarked a few days afterwards in the ship "*Trafalgar*;" the latter

landed in Calcutta on the 18th, and the former on the 1858. 19th of January, 1858.

The *dépôt* companies quitted Colchester for Pembroke Dock in September, 1857, and in December returned to Fermoy, where they remained during 1858.

A column under Lord Mark Kerr, consisting of the head-quarters of the Regiment, and a troop of Madras Horse Artillery, marched from Cawnpore on the 5th of January, with twenty-three captured guns and two hundred and six sick and wounded men from various corps, and arrived at Allahabad on the 14th. The two companies, which had been detached under Captain H. M. Jones, here rejoined head-quarters, and remained as a guard to the Viceroy, Earl Canning.

The left wing commenced moving on the 19th of January, and was assembled at Benares on the 9th of February, from whence it marched on the 18th to Azimghur, with one hundred men of the Madras Rifles. On the 24th of February various small bodies of rebels being reported in different parts of the district, a column was formed under Major Cox, consisting of the left wing of the 13th, one hundred of the Madras Rifles, and a few Native Cavalry, with two guns, manned by a party from the 13th, who had been armed and trained as artillery. The column marched round the district without opposition, and returned to Azimghur on the 7th of March. On the 13th, the left wing marched into the Goruckpore district to strengthen the "Sarun Field Force" under Brigadier Rowcroft, which it joined at Amorah on the 26th of March.

Within a short time after the departure of the left wing, the force which succeeded it was marched to encounter the rebel leader Koer Sing, who at the head of some of the best infantry regiments of the Sepoy

1858. army, had escaped during the assault on Lucknow, and was making for Azimghur on his way to the Sinia Ghat of the Ganges, so as to cross his troops over into the Tirhoot country, where he had great influence.

The Azimghur force, however, which consisted of a portion of Her Majesty's 37th Regiment, and a detachment of artillery, was overpowered and compelled to take refuge in the entrenchments, which had previously been formed there in close proximity to the town. Their communication with Benares and the Grand Trunk Road lay by a bridge over the Taptee river, within a distance of about half a mile. Immediately on intelligence of this disaster reaching Allahabad great alarm was felt lest Koer Sing should march on and seize the great and ungarrisoned city of Benares, which would have intercepted all communication between Calcutta and the head-quarters of the Government at Allahabad, and of the army at Lucknow.

Colonel Birch, Military Secretary to the Government, came to Lord Mark Kerr in the afternoon of the 27th of March, with orders from the Viceroy for his immediate departure with the head-quarters of the Regiment for Azimghur, *via* Benares. The march commenced the same night, one company, under Captain Wilson Jones, proceeding by steamer down the river to Benares, and the remainder by bullock train. After waiting at Benares for the arrival of Captain Jones's detachment, the field force under Colonel Lord Mark Kerr, consisting of a detachment of Royal Artillery, a troop of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, and the head-quarters of the 13th, proceeded by forced marches towards Azimghur, on the night of the 2nd of April (Good Friday), the distance between Benares and Azimghur being fifty miles. On the 5th the force halted at sunrise, eight miles

distant from Azimghur. During the day and night six 1858. despatches were received from the commandant of that place, urgently requesting the advance of the troops. The accompanying despatch explains the result, so glorious to the Regiment and the force in general. It is only necessary to mention that the number of the enemy therein given was probably much below the mark, as Brigadier-General Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B., who entered Azimghur a few days afterwards, estimated the rebel force after Koer Sing's departure at the head of his principal adherents, at more than double the number:—

“ Azimghur, 6th April, 1858.

“ Sir—I have the honour to announce, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, that I have succeeded this day in joining the besieged Azimghur garrison.

“ I left Benares at ten p.m. on the 2nd instant, to proceed to Azimghur by forced marches, with the troops as per margin. At Sur-

“ 2nd Dragoon Guards

“ (Bays):—

“ 2 officers and 55 men.

“ Royal Artillery

“ (two 6-pounder guns, two

“ 5½-inch mortars):—

“ 1 officer and 17 men.

“ 13th Light Infantry:—

“ 19 officers and 372 men.”

sana, ten miles from Azimghur,

where I arrived on the 5th

instant, I received pressing let-

ters at different hours till mid-

night, from the staff-officer at

Azimghur, to come on without

delay; but thinking it imprudent to risk anything by

a night march, I did not start till four a.m. on the 6th.

There was a bright moon at that hour, and I moved on

with a reconnoitring party of the Bays. At six a.m.

I observed a mangoe tope and buildings to the left of

the road, and also the banked ditches of the fields to

the right of it, to be crowded with Sepoys. After

returning to the column, and waiting till half-past

1858. " seven o'clock, to allow our train of elephants, camels, " and carts to close up, Captain Boyd's company, 13th, " advanced in skirmishing order to the right of the road, " and opened fire on the enemy, hoping to turn their left " flank, and so clear the ground for the advance of the " convoy, and succeeded at once in driving the enemy to " a further line of ditches. But by this time a heavy " fire came from the mangoe tope and buildings, and " well back on our left flank and also on our right, where " our skirmishers had driven in the enemy; large bodies " of them were firing from enclosures to our rear.

" Captain H. Jones, 13th, with his own, Lieutenant " Everett's, and Lieutenant Gilbert's companies, threw " out skirmishers, with their left thrown back to the left " of the road, taking advantage of any cover at hand, " and Lieutenant Robertson's, Royal Artillery, two guns, " threw shrapnel into the enclosures to the right, at a " distance of five hundred yards; Lieutenant Hall, 13th, " who was soon dangerously wounded, being sent also " with a sub-division in support of Captain Boyd. This " continued some time without producing any effect on " the strong defensive point of the enemy, the buildings " and tope, from the branches of which latter a severe " fire was kept up for some time also.

" We were now in a serious position; but such pre- " cautions had been taken for our large convoy, that I " had no fear for it. When I discovered that it had " gone back some distance, I sent Lieutenant Stewart, " 13th, an excellent officer and horseman, with twenty- " five of the Bays, to the rear. I heard from him, that " immediately on the fire opening, every driver and " mahout had fled; the former having first turned their " cattle to the rear, and then, after getting them into " confusion, absconded. At this time, in rear of the

“ enemy’s skirmishers on both flanks, were seen their 1858.
“ reserves, in quarter-distance columns, and between my
“ small force and the rear-guard and baggage appeared
“ also large bodies of the enemy. It was necessary to
“ advance, however. The slightest change of position
“ to the rear caused the enemy to rise up, and with loud
“ shouts shew their numbers all around. I wished to
“ try the effect of the 5½-inch mortars on the buildings,
“ so necessary to seize; but for this it was requisite to
“ retire the gunners and their supports, who would have
“ been struck by the shells, but I at once saw that I
“ must give up the attempt. A party of volunteers
“ attempted an assault, after a slight breach had been
“ made by one of the six-pounder guns, at a distance of
“ sixty yards, which the soldiers were manfully enlarging,
“ when an inner wall appeared, and I recalled the party,
“ and tried the gun again. One gun was constantly
“ engaged in throwing shrapnel at the enemy in the
“ rear of our right flank. The buildings had been fired
“ at the first, but the Sepoys held them in desperation.
“ Just as I had determined on another assault, they
“ evacuated the place. A pile of dead bodies inside
“ covered the ground to the height of three feet.

“ Lieutenant Ormsby, commanding the Bays, came
“ to the front in pursuit; our whole line advanced; the
“ skirmishers, thrown back on the left, wheeled rapidly
“ up, and the fight was over. It was now nearly ten
“ o’clock a.m.

“ Immediately in our rear there was a high embank-
“ ment crossing the road; the enemy had seized on this
“ in great numbers. Captain Wilson Jones, 13th, a
“ most gallant young man, commanding the company of
“ the rear-guard, was killed while leading his men in
“ the successful attack of it. I had just before sent

1858. "Major Tyler, 13th, to take command of the rear and
 "baggage guards, with orders to stand firm, relying on
 "his cool judgment; and I resolved to force my way to
 "Azimghur, about two miles distant, and return with
 "the Madras Riflemen, whom I knew to be capable, as
 "European soldiers are not, of driving the bullocks.

"But, by the blessing of God, it was unnecessary for
 "me to leave my convoy, for on our advance the enemy
 "fled with great rapidity, and when I came upon a
 "village about a quarter of a mile to the front, a very
 "strong position, I found scarcely any opposition, and at
 "the same time saw our rear advancing, the drivers, on
 "our success, having returned. On arriving at the
 "bridge at eleven o'clock a.m., leading across the
 "nullah to the entrenchments at Azimghur, I sent a
 "request to Colonel Dames, commanding the garrison,
 "for assistance in bringing in our convoy, and one of my
 "companies to take temporarily the place of any men
 "he might spare. Two companies of the 37th and
 "Madras Rifles were sent, and proved of service. At
 "the bridge there was firing from the high ground at the
 "other side of the nullah, well answered by Lieutenant
 "Walsh, Bengal Artillery, with two guns from the fort
 "and a few skirmishers of the 13th.

"I regret to say that my casualties are severe. One
 "officer and seven men killed, and one officer and thirty-
 "three men wounded most severely or dangerously.
 "But I am certain the enemy did not number less than
 "four thousand men, the 7th, 8th, and 40th, so-called
 "fighting Regiments, of the Sepoy Army, among them.
 "Deducting the large number required for the safety of our
 "large convoy, consisting of three hundred and twelve
 "carts, eleven elephants, and twenty camels, our whole
 "strength in front was about three hundred combatants.

“ I am truly thankful to say, that all the officers 1858.
 “ under my command behaved with daring courage
 “ and resolution; non-commissioned officers and private
 “ soldiers the same. I owe my best thanks to Lieutenant
 “ the Honourable James Dormer, staff officer of my
 “ force, and to Ensign Yardley, my orderly officer, who
 “ both behaved with great coolness under heavy fire.
 “ To Lieut.-Colonel Longden and Mr. Venables, who
 “ accompanied me throughout the day, I am most deeply
 “ thankful for their cordial and constant advice and
 “ assistance. Major Tyler speaks of invaluable assistance
 “ from Quartermaster Hoban, 13th, in many difficulties
 “ and dangers with the convoy.

“ I have, &c,

“ MARK KERR, *Colonel,*

“ *Lieut.-Colonel 13th, Prince Albert's Light*

“ *Infantry, commanding Field Force.*”

“ *To Colonel Birch, C.B.,*

“ *Secretary to the Government of India, Military Depart.*”

In this action, near Azimghur, on the 6th of April, the Regiment had Captain Wilson Jones and seven privates killed. Lieutenant Edward Hall (dangerously) and one sergeant, and thirty-two men wounded, four dangerously; and twenty-nine severely.

Sergeant W. Napier and Private Patrick Carlin, of the 13th, were granted the “Victoria Cross” for their gallant conduct on the 6th of April; the former for having defended and finally rescued Private Benjamin Milnes, of the Regiment, when severely wounded on the baggage guard. Sergeant Napier remained with him at the hazard of his life, when surrounded by Sepoys, bandaged his wounds under fire, and then carried him

1858. in safety to the convoy ; the latter for having rescued a wounded Naick, of the 4th Madras Rifles, in the field of battle, after killing with the Naick's sword a mutineer Sepoy, who fired at him while bearing off his wounded comrade on his shoulders.

The Right Honourable Earl Canning, the Governor-General in India, expressed his sense of this relief of the garrison of Azimghur in the following terms :—

“Allahabad, 13th April, 1858.

“ Dear Lord Mark Kerr,—I received your first report
“ of your success, written on the 6th instant, with great
“ satisfaction, damped only by the sad loss which your
“ fine Regiment has so unhappily but unavoidably sus-
“ tained.

“ I have now seen your fuller and more detailed
“ account of the whole affair. It is most clearly and
“ simply given.

“ I congratulate you upon the success with which you
“ met and broke through a very formidable opposition.
“ Gallantry and skilful arrangement were both needed
“ in the circumstances in which you found yourself, and
“ officers and men have shown unmistakeably that neither
“ were wanting.

“ It has been a matter of much regret to me that the
“ 13th have, hitherto, had so little share in active opera-
“ tions ; and I am proportionately rejoiced that upon
“ the first occasion offering, the corps should so greatly
“ have distinguished itself.

“ I am, &c.

“ CANNING.”

“ Colonel Lord Mark Kerr,

“ Azimghur.”



The Monument at Azinghur.

On the arrival of the force across the bridge, the 1858. officers and men took possession of some ruined bungalows and buildings near the entrenchment, which was between them and the town.

The bodies of Captain Wilson Jones and eleven soldiers were buried in the public gardens, on the 7th of April, Lord Mark Kerr reading the funeral service over the graves of those of the Church of England, and Lieutenant the Honourable James C. Dormer over the Roman Catholics. A handsome stone cross, twelve feet in height, has since been erected on the spot by the officers of the Regiment.

Lord Mark Kerr moved at four p.m., on the 8th of April, with one hundred and fifty of the 13th, one hundred of the 37th, and the troop of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, and two guns under Lieutenant Walsh, Royal Artillery, to escort into the entrenchments a convoy of provisions and ammunition under Colonel Cumberlege, Madras Cavalry, which was on its march to Azimghur. The detachment arrived at its destination during the night and bivouacked. It was joined at ten a.m., on the 9th, by Colonel Cumberlege, who took the command, with detachments of the 10th, 37th, and 97th Regiments, some Madras Rifles, and the 6th Madras Native Cavalry. The force marched into entrenchments, &c., starting at four p.m. There was a great show of opposition by the enemy, who were, however, so cowed by their defeat on the 6th, that although they issued from Azimghur in vast numbers, they retreated as the advance guard approached, and no shot was fired by the force.

Nevertheless, on arriving at the bridge, a considerable fire was opened upon the detachment from high ground on their left. Sharpshooters were sent out from a picket

1858. stationed in a bungalow near the bridge to reply to this fire, and the force had but one man of the 13th severely wounded in crossing.

The whole ground outside the entrenchments, occupied by the 13th and the cavalry, was more or less under fire, and there was an occasional firing, to which the sentries had orders not to reply, the enemy meanwhile busily making breastworks in anticipation of an attack.- Strict instructions had, however, arrived from the Commander-in-Chief that no attack was to be made until the arrival of a strong column with siege guns, which was on its march from Lucknow, under Brigadier-General Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B.

On the morning of the 14th of April, it was reported that Koer Sing, with the greater portion of his troops, was evacuating the town, and the Commandant (Colonel Dames) ordered Colonel Cumberlege to march in pursuit with the head-quarters of the 13th, Lieutenant Walsh's two guns, and the 6th Madras Cavalry.

The whole baggage taken by the head-quarters of the 13th (officers and men) only loaded four small carts, and there were no tents. It was almost impossible to obtain correct information, and the force under Colonel Cumberlege did not succeed in the pursuit of Koer Sing. On the 26th of April, when it was at Bulliah, on the Ganges, orders came from Sir Edward Lugard in the afternoon, that Lord Mark Kerr was to march to, and cross over, the Sinia Ghat of the Ganges, with the 13th, the two guns, and Madras cavalry, under Captain Douglas. The detachment marched early in the morning of the 27th, and reached the Sinia Ghat, a distance of thirty-one miles, at ten a.m. on the next day (notwithstanding the progress of the column had been arrested by very heavy rains and thunder-storms during each

night's marching), when it crossed the Ganges in country boats, and joined Sir Edward's advanced guard, consisting of the 84th Regiment, some Royal and Bengal Artillery, and Sikhs, of which Lord Mark Kerr took command. On the 30th, orders were received from the Commander-in-Chief for his lordship to recross the river and to proceed by forced marches with the 13th and two guns to Goruckpore, which the rebels were threatening from the Nepaul jungles. The detachment marched at six p.m., halted at nine to give the men supper, met Sir Edward Lugard and force early next morning, and halted at sunrise near Bulliah, twenty-seven miles. The march was continued to Chilghur, Russureh, and Mhow, at which place the 13th met their tents, the band, and some sick who had been left, under Lieutenant Adair, at Azimghur. On the 7th of May, the detachment crossed the Deera Ghat of the Gogra, and, from intelligence received there, the remainder of the march was not forced, and Goruckpore was reached on the 11th of that month.

The "Sarun Field Force," of which the left wing of the 13th formed part, was engaged on the 17th of April with the enemy near the village of Belwah. After a very harassing day, and much exposure to intense heat, the mutineers were dispersed with a loss of between two and three hundred men, together with a six-pounder gun. The Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry had two killed and fifteen wounded. Two men of the 13th were also wounded.

Brigadier Rowcroft, commanding the force, in his despatches, acknowledged the services rendered on this occasion by Major Cox and the left wing under his command.

On the 25th of April the force was again engaged upon nearly the same ground, their camp having been attacked

1858. by three columns of the enemy, estimated at four thousand men, with four guns. They were, however, repulsed with trifling loss.

The "Sarun Field Force" marched on the 27th of April to Captaingunge, and on the 29th, a body of the enemy having assembled in the town of Nuggur, six miles distant, they were defeated and dispersed by a column under the command of Major Cox. Brigadier Rowcroft, in forwarding the accompanying despatch from Major Cox, reported that the expedition had been very ably and most successfully carried out, and that the officers and men of all arms had behaved admirably, with great zeal and gallantry.

*" Camp Captaingunge,
" 30th April, 1858.*

" Sir—Authentic information having yesterday morning been received that a body of the enemy, about a thousand strong (half of them being Sepoys), were posted at and about the town of Nuggur, seven miles from our camp, I have the honour to report that, in

" Left wing H.M.'s 13th
" Light Infantry:—5 officers
" and 151 men, under command of Captain Kerr, 13th
" Light Infantry.

" " Pearl " Naval Brigade:
" —5 officers and 91 men,
" with two 12-pounder howitzers and one 24-pounder
" rocket, under Lieutenant
" Grant, Royal Navy.

" Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry:—9 officers and 58
" men, under command of
" Captain Jenkins, Bengal
" Yeomanry Cavalry.

" Gorucknath Regiment of
" Goorkas:—11 officers and
" 281 men, in charge of Captain Barclay, 68th Native
" Infantry.

" compliance with your orders, I
" started to dislodge them at
" one p.m., with a force as per
" margin.

" The intelligence procured
" from villagers on the road corroborated our information, both
" as to the numbers and position
" of the enemy, and on approaching we found them in occupation
" of the town and partially ruined
" fort of Nuggur, which is situated at the extremity of a dense
" bamboo jungle, about two miles

" Sikhs of the Bengal Police Battalion:—1 officer and 46 men, under Lieutenant Burlton, H.E.I. Company's Service."

" in length, the jungle being 1858.
 " bordered by a large lake with
 " swampy ground about it; on
 " the further extremity of the
 " town there are thick groves of trees, which, as well as
 " the bamboo jungle, were occupied by the enemy. By
 " making a slight detour, we kept the jungle about half-
 " a-mile on our right as we advanced, covered by a flank-
 " ing party of the 13th, and the Sikhs, who skirmished
 " with the enemy, and kept them back until the column
 " came opposite the town and fort. I then halted, and
 " wheeled into line to the right, while I directed the two
 " guns and rocket to take up a position on a slight rise
 " of ground, five hundred yards from the town, and sent
 " the cavalry round beyond the groves, to intercept any
 " force which might escape in that direction.

" The guns and rocket under Lieutenant Grant, Royal Navy, then opened with precision and effect, and, after
 " about forty shells and rockets had been thrown, the
 " enemy's fire began to slacken. I then sent order for
 " the guns to cease firing, directed Captain Kerr's com-
 " pany of the 13th, and the Sikhs to clear the groves
 " beyond the town, wheel to their right, and enter from
 " that side, while the remainder of the naval column,
 " gallantly led by Lieutenant Pym, Royal Marines,
 " Light Infantry, and the Goorkas, by Captain Barclay,
 " having arrived within a hundred yards, we made a
 " simultaneous advance on the town and fort, which was
 " completely successful; the enemy were driven through
 " both town and fort, some of them being killed in
 " houses which they ineffectually attempted to defend,
 " and were pursued for a considerable distance into the
 " swamps and jungle, leaving forty or fifty dead on the
 " field.

1858. " As soon as we had got possession of the town, I
 " sent orders for the cavalry to pass round to the rear,
 " and endeavour to intercept the enemy in their retreat;
 " this was promptly done by Captain Jenkins, but the
 " extremely unfavourable nature of the ground prevented
 " him from cutting off many of the fugitives.

" Four standards were captured during the day, two of
 " them being handsome silk colours; we also found a
 " quantity of powder and ammunition, and a large
 " number of baggage animals, with other property.

" The conduct of the whole of the troops was excellent,
 " and they were ably and gallantly led by their respective
 " commanding officers.

" Mr. Wingfield (the Civil Commissioner) accompanied
 " me during the action, and I feel much indebted for the
 " valuable and accurate information he afforded me; he
 " was also good enough to convey my orders to the
 " cavalry, and guide them to the position I wished them
 " to take up.

" Lieutenant Leet, 13th Light Infantry, acted as staff
 " officer on the occasion, to my entire satisfaction.

" I beg to enclose a return of casualties, which I am
 " glad to say are not of a serious nature.

" I have, &c.,

" J. W. Cox, Major,

" 13th Light Infantry.

" To Brigadier Rowcroft,

" Commanding Field Force."

The casualties in the Regiment on the 29th of April
 were limited to one sergeant and one private wounded.

On the 8th of May the left wing marched to Bustee,
 where straw sheds for the men were constructed during

the summer: it was joined on the 18th and 28th of that 1858. month by two companies from the right wing.

A force, consisting of two squadrons of cavalry, a detachment of the "Pearl's" Naval Brigade with two guns, detachment of Artillery with two guns, and two hundred men of the 13th Light Infantry, the whole under the command of Major Cox, marched towards Bansee in pursuit of a large body of the enemy. The troops continued their march from thence, and on the 9th of June came in contact with a rebel force, which they defeated, with a loss of about forty killed. The column had one killed and four wounded, two men of the 13th being amongst the latter.

Brigadier Rowcroft, in his despatch transmitting Major Cox's report of the action, said:—

" I beg to express my best thanks to Major Cox, and
" my full satisfaction with the careful manner my instruc-
" tions were carried out, and for the judgment and ability
" shown by Major Cox in carrying out the service con-
" fided to him.

" The officers and troops, of all arms, went through
" their fatigue at this hot and most trying season of the
" year, with their usual cheerfulness and readiness."

The column returned to Bustee on the 11th of June, and on the 18th of that month, one hundred and fifty men of the Regiment, under Captain Van Straubenzee, formed part of a column commanded by Colonel Byng, of the 6th Madras Light Cavalry, which attacked and drove the enemy from Hurryah, within eighteen miles of the cantonments. Lieutenant Rowley acted as his orderly officer during the engagement, and, with Captain Van Straubenzee, Lieutenants Everett and Wroughton, and the men of the 13th, were favourably mentioned in the Colonel's report. One hundred men of the Regiment,

1858. under Captain Kerr, with some Native troops, were subsequently stationed as an outpost at Hurryah.

During August, this outpost having frequently been threatened and attacked, a detachment under Major Cox proceeded to its relief, and afterwards followed and engaged the enemy at Debreheah, as reported in the following despatch from Major Cox, by which it will be perceived that the infantry were all rebel Sepoys, of a superior description, as they used Minié ammunition, and some of them greased cartridges.

" Camp Debreheah,

" 1st September, 1858.

" Sir—I have the honour to report, for the information

" of Brigadier Rowcroft, com-

" Bengal Yeomanry Ca-
" valry:—4 officers and 45
" men, under Lieutenant De
" Hoxar.

" 6th Madras Light Infan-
" try:—1 European officer, 1
" native officer, and 46 men,
" under Captain Vine.

" Naval Brigade:—2 offi-
" cers and 20 men, two 12-
" pounder howitzers (Moun-
" tain Train) under Commo-
" dore Turnour, R.N.

" 13th Light Infantry:—
" 4 officers and 175 men,
" under Captain Rowley.

" 27th Madras Native In-
" fantry:—1 European officer,
" 1 native officer, and 41 men,
" under Captain Garrard.

" Sikh Levy:—1 native
" officer and 47 men.

" Total:—12 European offi-
" cers, 3 native officers, and
" 374 men."

" manding Goruckpore District,
" that the rebels who attacked
" Hurryah on the 29th ultimo,
" having retreated towards this
" place, on the arrival of the re-
" inforcements sent out under my
" command, I marched here this
" morning with a column as per
" margin.

" On our approach to Debre-
" heah the enemy's infantry at
" once retired, covered by their
" cavalry, which consisted of
" about fifty well-mounted men.
" I pushed on in pursuit for eight
" miles, during which twenty-five
" of them were cut up by our
" cavalry, and as by this time both men and horses were

“ much exhausted from marching sixteen miles over very 1858.
“ bad roads, and across a country in many places under
“ water, as soon as the enemy were quite clear from our
“ front, I took up a position for my camp about a mile
“ in advance of Debreheah.

“ After a few hours, however, the rebels returned in
“ considerably increased numbers, being then about a
“ thousand infantry, with three guns ; they extended for
“ nearly two miles in our front, and threatened our
“ flanks ; at the same time a party of several hundreds
“ took up a position behind some large embankments on
“ our right, from which they kept up a heavy fire upon
“ our advanced pickets.

“ As their numbers here continued to increase, I took
“ down a company of the 13th Light Infantry under
“ Captain Rowley, and a mountain train howitzer under
“ Captain Turnour, R.N., about ten a.m., and joined
“ them to a party of Native Infantry under Captain
“ Garrard, and thirty of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry
“ under Lieutenant De Hoxar ; we then charged them
“ with the bayonet, drove them from their position,
“ and again pursued them for a considerable distance,
“ after which they gradually retired from along our
“ whole front. I then returned to camp with the
“ party.

“ The infantry opposed to us seemed to be all rebel
“ Sepoys, and their whole force was of a superior descrip-
“ tion to any I have met in the district ; they used
“ Minié ammunition, and some of them greased cart-
“ ridges.

“ The enemy's loss during the day is reported to be
“ ninety killed and wounded. The troops all behaved
“ very gallantly, and their cheerful and willing en-

1858. "durance, having been marching and fighting for twelve
 "hours over a wet country, and wet from rain, is most
 "praiseworthy.

"I have, &c.,

"J. W. Cox,

"Major 13th Light Infantry,

"Commanding Field Detachment.

"*The Brigade-Major, Bustee.*"

On the 25th of October, a detachment marched from Bustee to reinforce the outposts at Hurryah, under Lord Mark Kerr, with orders from Brigadier Rowcroft to expel eight hundred of the enemy from the open village of Jugdespore, about eight miles distant, and on the borders of the jungle. The following despatch shows the bad information on which the latter had acted, and a minute from the Viceroy in Council, addressed to Lord Mark Kerr, received shortly after, while praising highly, in His Excellency's name and that of the Commander-in-Chief in India, the conduct of the expedition and the behaviour of the troops, spoke of the faulty information which had exposed them to the chances of disaster, as having incurred Lord Clyde's animadversion.

"*Hurryah, 27th October, 1858.*

"Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier Rowcroft, that in compliance with orders received through you, to defeat and pursue the rebels at Jugdespore, and having been joined late at night by the detachment under Captain Garrard from

"65 sabres, Royal Yeomanry
 "Cavalry.

"92 sabres, Madras Cavalry.

"2 twelve pound howitzers.

"1 rocket.

"56 men, Naval Brigade.

"Amorah, I marched yesterday

"upon Jugdespore, and as day

"broke advanced on the place,

"force as per margin.

" 256 bayonets, 13th Light " Having been informed that 1858.
 " Infantry.
 " 52 bayonets, 27th Madras " Jugdespore was a village with
 " Native Infantry and " one pukka house in it, I was
 " Sikhs.
 " 21 Police Levy." " surprised to find it a regular
 " fortification, a parallelogram, about two hundred yards
 " by one hundred and fifty, with deep ditch, bastions at
 " angles and in other places, and filled with loop-holed
 " buildings of different heights and descriptions. Captain
 " Condy, 27th Madras Native Infantry, has succeeded
 " in procuring a plan of the fort, which will be ready,
 " I hope, by the time the casualty list arrives from
 " Amorah, to be enclosed with this report.

" Our advanced guard drove in the enemy's pickets
 " and Ram Bux's force, said to consist of five hundred
 " men and two guns, and after a reconnaissance, in which
 " I could discover no entrance, and stationing bodies of
 " cavalry so as to intercept fugitives, we moved on and
 " shelled the place on the north side, and then on the
 " west side, and silenced to a great extent the fire of
 " gingals and musketry which came from every build-
 " ing. Observing crowds of armed men, horse and foot,
 " apparently escaped from the fort, but since proved to
 " be Ram Bux's force, driven in by our advance, and
 " who had remained hid in topes on the north side,
 " hitherto making their way through the topes in the
 " direction of the ford over the Munowa, I gave chase
 " with cavalry, guns, and infantry; but these topes
 " around the fort were thick and frequent, and the
 " enemy soon became unseen. I therefore resolved,
 " having given a severe lesson to the enemy, and being
 " unable to find any entrance to the fort, and from the
 " great loss which an assault would entail, to march
 " back to Hurryah; but we were now, on our return,
 " met by so sharp a fire that it would not have been

1858. " prudent to leave the place behind us without a further
 " lesson, and perhaps attempt at capture. I had before
 " shelled it on the north and west sides. I now tried it
 " on the south, and part of the east sides, making a
 " feint with a strong party of infantry on the west side,
 " and hoping to enter by the south; but, on consideration,
 " I decided that I was not warranted in making an
 " assault, and had recalled, with the object of allowing
 " the evacuation of the garrison, about half our cavalry
 " from the further side of the fort; and when no effect
 " was produced by this on the rebels' fire, I was just
 " giving orders to retire from our right, along the rear,
 " towards the road to Hurryah, when at the edge of the
 " topos to the west, appeared large bodies of cavalry
 " and infantry, and from their rear came the booming of
 " Mohammed Hussein's nine-pounder guns, arrived at
 " this juncture from Bourgaon, on the borders of the
 " jungle to the north.

" There was no talk now of assault, equally none of
 " moving off by the road by which we had advanced in
 " the morning. One hundred skirmishers of the 13th and
 " one twelve-pounder howitzer, supported by cavalry,
 " were thrown out to protect our flank and our elephants
 " and ammunition camels. I had brought twenty-five
 " elephants to carry the party which had arrived in the
 " night from Amarah; and I sent Captain Condy with
 " an escort of cavalry to sound the ford over the Amarah,
 " from which there is a road leading to Hurryah by the
 " other bank. He performed this service with great
 " despatch, bringing back word that the ford was prac-
 " ticable for guns, and we moved off in direct echelon
 " from the left—guns alternately, and infantry by com-
 " panies—and succeeded in making the passage good
 " without loss and securing the road, or rather the tract

“ intersected by wet ditches, and in many places difficult 1858.

“ for the guns and camels, which leads to Hurryah.

“ Ram Bux's force and two guns driven across the
“ river early in the day, and unseen at first by us, now
“ strongly reinforced from Raneepore and Cassepore,
“ opened fire upon us, and the fire of Mohammed
“ Hussein's guns from the other bank also came crashing
“ through the topes, through which at first our route
“ lay; but protected by two companies of the 13th and
“ our guns, the ammunition of which was reported as
“ nearly expended some time before leaving the other
“ bank, the retreat was conducted with as much regu-
“ larity and cheerfulness, under a burning sun, and after
“ some thirteen hours out, without even the refreshment
“ of a drop of water, as on parade, withdrawing our
“ guns, and as their ammunition became expended,
“ relieving the skirmishers. The retreat was effected in
“ the same order. The enemy, whose cavalry far exceeded
“ ours in numbers, and who used it in constant attempts
“ to harass our skirmishers throughout the day, but
“ taking care to keep out of reach of our cavalry, keeping
“ up an intermitting fire upon us from the opposite bank
“ and on our rear.

“ After three or four miles they gave up the attempt
“ to molest us, and on arriving at the point where the
“ road to Amorah branches off, I sent back the detach-
“ ment to that place, and arrived without loss at
“ Hurryah at four p.m.

“ The enemy's strength must have been at least
“ eight times greater than ours, and our men had been
“ out for sixteen hours without, as I have said, breakfast
“ or any refreshment, and I trust that though we did
“ not take the fort, to attempt which, with our guns,
“ would have been to disobey the order of His Excellency

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1858. " the Commander-in-Chief, and to have incurred a heavy
 " loss of life, the Brigadier and His Excellency Lord
 " Clyde will commend the steady gallantry of the troops
 " under my command, who succeeded in making good a
 " retreat under such circumstances. Our casualty list
 " enclosed shows eighteen men wounded, which, as
 " the majority are slight wounds, is not excessive.
 " Khyroodean, Deputy-Magistrate, was constantly with
 " me, and of course exposed to great danger, and very
 " zealous in his endeavours to procure information; but
 " from the cowardice of his agents, for the most part,
 " was unable to obtain all that was desired. I wish to
 " be allowed to request the Brigadier to bring to His
 " Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's notice, the great
 " intelligence, daring, and activity of Captain Condy,
 " 27th Madras Native Infantry, who was kind enough
 " to give me his assistance throughout the day as Staff
 " Officer, also Captain Garrard of the same regiment,
 " who took command of the several detachments of
 " cavalry, and who showed great energy and judgment.
 " To Captain Turnour, Royal Navy, in command of the
 " guns, I am deeply indebted for the same qualities,
 " both in many difficulties of the road, where I more
 " than once saw him with his guns more than knee-deep
 " in water, and in action; and his men showed the never-
 " failing coolness and courage of sailors. I am glad to
 " name with praise Lieutenant Macdonald, commanding
 " the 6th Madras Cavalry, and Lieutenant Percival,
 " commanding Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, an excellent
 " officer, whose troopers are the perfection of Light
 " Cavalry, and both of whose troops did excellent
 " service during the day. Of Captain Peel's (13th)
 " daring and good management throughout, and in
 " command of the rear-guard in the retreat, I cannot

“ speak too highly ; and I feel, I hope, a just pride in 1858.
“ saying the same of every officer, non-commissioned
“ officer, and soldier of my Regiment, who acted on this
“ occasion as if each felt that the glorious reputation of
“ their Regiment was in his keeping, and whose example,
“ with that of the Naval Brigade, was emulated by all.
“ I beg to thank Assistant-Surgeon Longhurst (13th) in
“ medical charge, for his untiring zeal and courageous
“ attention to the wounded throughout the whole day.

“ MARK KERR, *Colonel,*

“ *Commanding Detached Field Force.*

“ *The Major of Brigade.*”

A special Gazette of the 28th of September, nominated Colonel Lord Mark Kerr a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and his Lordship has since received the £100 pension for “ distinguished services.”

On the 26th of October, two companies of the Regiment were engaged with the enemy at Bhanpore, for which service Captain Melville Browne, who commanded, received the brevet rank of major.

Twenty officers and four hundred and eighteen men, under Major Tyler, took part on the 26th of November in a successful engagement with the enemy at Domereagunge, and again on December 3rd, near the same place.

On the 6th of December, the regimental head-quarters rejoined Brigadier Rowcroft's force, which, on the 23rd of that month, routed a large body of the enemy under Bala Rao and other rebel leaders, at Toolsepoore.

At the commencement of the action, Lord Mark Kerr was directed to deploy on the right of Captain Cadell's battery, and advance against a village occupied by some of the rebel force under Bala Rao, on the left centre of the enemy's line. His Lordship, finding that the left of

1858. the village outflanked his troops considerably, advanced covered by two companies, one in skirmishing order, the other in support on the right flank in echelon of sections to that flank. When the skirmishers arrived within fifty paces, having been reinforced by half of the supporting company, Lieutenant Gilbert, in command, ordered his men to fix bayonets, and with his subaltern, Lieutenant Sanderson, attached from the Bengal Infantry, carried the place in gallant style, bayoneting or shooting between thirty and forty gunners, and taking one six-pounder brass gun, with limber complete. Most of the defenders of the line of this village retreated at first very steadily ; one sepoy, close to Lieutenant Gilbert, as he walked away, shooting himself dead. By the time the Regiment came up, though immediately afterwards, the whole place had been abandoned. On clearing the left flank of the village, a large rebel force of cavalry and infantry was discovered, said to be the troops of the Ranee of Toolsepoore, estimated at between three and four thousand men, with one gun, which they had withdrawn to their rear, under cover of dohl and wood, some thousand yards to the right front of the British.

Lord Mark Kerr threw out skirmishers to cover his right flank, and keep the enemy at a distance. The 13th advanced in direct echelon from the left. When this was done, the rebels had disappeared, having moved farther towards the right rear of the advancing troops, and no more was seen of them. Brigadier Rowcroft, C.B., came up at the same time, and, by his orders, an advance in column was made towards Toolsepoore. After the battle of Toolsepoore, the Regiment was stationed on the border of the jungle, from whence it proceeded and joined the force under Major-General Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B., and was present at an attack on the

rebels. A few shots only were fired on the occasion, as 1858. the enemy succeeded in making good his retreat through the jungles on the opposite side of the river. The force returned after a long march of about thirty miles.

In the beginning of 1858 a second battalion was added to the 13th Regiment. Major Arthur Horne (Brevet-Colonel) was promoted from the 12th Foot to be its Lieut.-Colonel. Brevet Lieut.-Colonels Thomas Faunce from the St. Helena Regiment, and the Honourable A. Murray Cathcart from the half-pay, were appointed the Majors. The two former by commission, dated 8th of January, and the latter 9th of January. 2nd Batt.

The second battalion which had been from its formation stationed at Winchester, was in November, 1858, removed to Aldershot.

On the 13th of February, 1859, the field force was broken up, and the first battalion of the 13th Light Infantry returned to Goruckpore. On the 15th of February a wing of the Regiment, under Lieut.-Colonel King, proceeded towards the Nepaul frontier, and returned across the river Gunduk in pursuit of rebels. Nothing could exceed the conduct of the men on this occasion. Owing to a very severe dust storm, the passage of the river was rendered most difficult, and notwithstanding that a whole day and night were spent in crossing it, the officers and men being without food all the time, there was not the slightest expression of discontent. After crossing, the wing proceeded to the camp some six miles off, where it arrived about five a.m. The same day it marched on at night a distance of sixteen miles, and scarcely had time for rest when again it moved on fourteen miles to meet a supposed attack of the rebels. The wing afterwards marched into the Terai, and shared 1st Batt.

1859. in the attack on the 25th of March. On the 28th of
 1st that month it was again engaged in the attack on the
 Batt. Nepaul Hills. Two parties of the Regiment, one under the command of Captain Peel, and the other under Lieutenant Gilbert, ascended the hills to assist the 3rd Sikhs, under Captain Rennie, and the 27th Punjaubees, under Captain Stafford, and, owing to their steepness, the duty was most trying to the men. Both parties were thanked and mentioned in the despatches. The enemy made good their retreat over the first range of hills, leaving their horses, elephants, &c., in the jungles, many throwing away their arms, while others, more daring, met the death they so richly merited. After some short stay in the Terai, the wing marched to Bustee, where it arrived in May, and was quartered in the temporary barracks at that station.

As the clasps for the Indian Mutiny were limited to DELHI, DEFENCE OF LUCKNOW, RELIEF OF LUCKNOW, LUCKNOW, and CENTRAL INDIA, no additional inscription was gained for the Regimental Colour, but the foregoing account will show that the 13th performed an essential service towards the suppression of that terrible outbreak, and materially aided in preserving British supremacy in the East.

In recognition of the services performed during the Mutiny, Major Cox was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and promoted to the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel, as was also Major Tyler; Captains Jones, Kerr, Van Straubenzee, and Browne, received the brevet rank of major.

The following officers received the Indian Mutiny Medal, which was also bestowed on the soldiers generally :—

Lieut.-Colonels.

1859.

Colonel and Lieut.-Colonel Lord Mark Kerr.

1st

Lieut.-Colonel George King.

Batt.

Majors.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel John William Cox.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel George Henry Tyler.

*Captains.*Hugh Maurice Jones (Brevet
Major).

G. Fitzgerald King.

Robert Peel.

Melville Browne (Brevet
Major).William Henry Kerr (Brevet
Major).

Edward Boyd.

Frederick Van Straubenzee.

G. S. Twynam.

Wilson Hen. Jones (killed in
action).

J. R. Turnbull.

John A. Rowley.

Lieutenants.

Honourable J. C. Dormer.

H. A. C. Wroughton.

Henry Lewis FitzGerald.

Allan Shafto Adair.

John Frederic Everett.

Duncan Stewart.

Richard N. Clayton.

J. F. James.

Henry Edw. Hall.

Fred. W. Ruck.

Philip E. Victor Gilbert.

William Cox.

William Haslett.

Chas. E. Palmer.

Henry Gillett.

Edw. L. England.

William Williams.

Thomas Yardley.

John C. Conington.

Paymaster—D. C. M'Naughten. *Adjutant*—W. Knox Leet.*Quartermaster*—Thomas Hoban. *Surgeon*—P. Henry E. Cross.*Assistant-Surgeons*—A. E. T. Longhurst. Chas. J. Kirwan.

CHAPTER XII.

The Second Battalion embarks for the Cape—The First Battalion marches for Gwalior—Casualties from Cholera—Second Battalion proceeds to the Mauritius—Major-General M'Pherson appointed Colonel—First Battalion returns to England—Complimentary order on leaving India—Formation of soldiers' gardens and workshops—Presentation of Colours by His Royal Highness Prince Alfred—Lord Mark Kerr's farewell order—Succeeded in the command by Colonel MacBean—CONCLUSION.

1859. Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Faunce retired on full pay on
 2nd the 11th of February, 1859, and Captain Hugh Maurice
 Batt. Jones (Brevet-Major) was promoted to the majority.

The second battalion, consisting of twenty-three officers, forty-four sergeants, twelve drummers, and seven hundred and ninety-six rank and file, under the command of Colonel Arthur Horne, moved from the North Camp, Aldershot, on the 23rd of February, 1859, proceeded by rail from Farnborough to Portsmouth, and embarked in the steam troop-ship "Himalaya" for the Cape of Good Hope the same day, where it arrived on the 7th of April following; from thence the battalion proceeded to Graham's Town, where it remained until the 27th of January, 1860, when it was removed to King William's Town.

On the embarkation of the service companies the depôt of the second battalion proceeded to Ireland, and formed part of the depôt battalion at Fermoy.

- 1st Four companies of the Regiment, under the command
 Batt. of Captain Bainbrigge, marched on the 22nd of November to Segowlie towards the Nepaul frontier, with the view of intercepting rebels who were supposed to be proceeding

in that direction. They remained encamped at that 1859. place for two months, when they were recalled, and ^{1st} Batt. rejoined the head quarters at Goruckpore.

During the years 1859 and 1860, the first battalion remained at Goruckpore, with the exception of three companies at Azimghur and one at Jaunpore. In February, 1861, it was relieved by the first battalion of the 1861. 20th Regiment and marched to Gonda, in Oude, the detachment having rejoined head quarters. On the 16th of November, the 13th marched for Morar, Gwalior, and arrived there on the 23rd of December. Instead of remaining at the usual camp ground, two miles from the river, the Regiment encamped on the sands on the 20th, and crossed the Buram Ghat of the Gogra on the 21st, between four a.m. and sunset, and camp was at once pitched on the further bank. No boatmen were found, but plenty of boats, which were manned by the soldiers, spars having been collected by them.

During the rainy season of the year 1862, the first 1862. battalion was attacked with great severity by cholera, as had been the case with its two predecessors, in the unhealthy cantonments of Morar. It was immediately marched off into camp, and the ground was changed every few days, for two months, as the epidemic renewed its strokes. All ranks showed the greatest fortitude and cheerfulness during this lengthened period, and when the battalion returned into cantonments, a loss of thirty-seven non-commissioned officers and men had been sustained.*

* The following regimental order alludes to the death of one good soldier, born in the Regiment, who was carried off by this disease:—

“Morar, 31st July, 1862.

“The Lieutenant-Colonel calls the attention of the non-commissioned officers and men to the loss the Regiment has sus-

1862. Lord Mark Kerr, who had been appointed to the com-
 1st mand of the brigade at Delhi, gave up the command of
 Batt. the battalion in October to Lieut.-Colonel King.

On the 22nd of December, 1862, the first battalion having been relieved by the 81st Regiment, moved from camp Agra by marches and rail to Dum Dum, and was stationed at that place (with the exception of three companies at Berhampore and one at Barrackpore) until the 1863. 8th of October, 1863, when it proceeded to Calcutta to garrison Fort William.

Major-General Philip M'Pherson, C.B., was appointed Colonel of the 13th, Prince Albert's Light Infantry, on the 15th of August, 1863, in succession to General Sir William Maynard Gomm, G.C.B., who was removed to the Coldstream Guards.

On the 28th of August, 1863, Major William Lawes Peto retired on half-pay, and was succeeded by Major Aug. Alex. Dick.

2nd The second battalion, consisting of twenty-five officers,
 Batt. forty-four sergeants, twenty drummers, and seven hun-

"tained in the late Bandmaster, and to his career. By his own exertions and strict performance of duty he rose to a position of independence, and if his life had been spared would have soon become an officer, for which rank no man living was more qualified. For his sense of duty, education, and high feeling, made him a gentleman.

"Lord Mark Kerr reminds all ranks that Bandmaster McPherson joined the Regiment as a boy, in which his father was a private soldier, and that his proficiency was the result of education in the regimental school alone.

"His early death is a cause of deep sorrow to the commanding officer, but his loss will prove a gain, if it should cause others to remember and imitate the bright example which is his legacy to us all."

dred and thirty rank and file, under the command of 1863.
Colonel Horne, embarked at East London, Cape of Good 2nd
Hope, on the 28th of March, 1863, in the "Himalaya," Batt.
for the Mauritius, and arrived there on the 9th of April
following.

On the 13th of January, 1864, the head-quarters and 1864.
right wing of the first battalion, under the command of 1st
Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Cox, C.B., embarked on board the Batt.
freight ship "Newcastle" for England. The left wing,
under Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Dunbar Douglas Muter,
embarked for the same destination in the "Shannon,"
on the 15th. The battalion was reduced to thirty-six
sergeants, nineteen drummers, and five hundred and
thirty rank and file, having given two hundred and six
volunteers to regiments remaining in India.

Prior to the departure of the battalion the following
general order was issued by the Commander-in-Chief in
India.

" On the departure from India of Her Majesty's first
" battalion 13th (Prince Albert's) Regiment of Light
" Infantry, the Commander-in-Chief in India deems it
" due to the Regiment to notice in general orders, the
" good service which the head-quarters wing, with the
" force detailed in the mar-
" gin, under Colonel Lord
" Mark Kerr, C.B., per-
" formed in 1858, in re-
" lieving the Fort of Azimghur, held by a British garrison,
" and closely invested by the rebel leader Koer Sing.

" The relieving force, embarrassed by a very large
" convoy of supplies, was attacked by greatly over-
" powering numbers, but gallantly forced its way
" through the enemy into the fort.

" The wing of the first battalion, 13th Regiment, in

	"Officers.	"Rank and File.
" 2nd Dragoon Guards . . .	2	55
" Royal Artillery . . .	1	17
" 2 six-pounder guns.		
" 2 5½-inch mortars."		

1864. "performing this important service, sustained a loss of
1st "two officers and forty men killed and wounded.
Batt.

"During the time that the Regiment has served under
"Sir Hugh Rose, His Excellency has had reason to be
"much pleased with its discipline and efficiency.

"By order,

"E. HAYTHORNE,

"*Adjutant-General.*"

Lieut.-General Philip Spencer Stanhope was appointed to the colonelcy of the Regiment on the 3rd of February, 1864, in succession to Major-General M'Pherson, deceased.

The "Shannon" arrived at Gravesend on the 22nd, and the "Newcastle" on the 30th of April, 1864, and the battalion was stationed at Dover—for two months in the citadel, and afterwards in the Western Height Barracks, where, under the command of Colonel Lord Mark Kerr, who had returned from India, the ground in front of the barracks was terraced and planted with trees and shrubs by the officers and soldiers.*

From the circumstance of the colours of the battalion having been received from the hands of the late illustrious Prince Consort, both officers and men were unwilling to part with them, but in consequence of their being completely worn out from their service in Europe, Africa,

* On the conclusion of the Mutiny, and during its subsequent service in India, the 13th distinguished itself, not only by the absence of all serious crime, but by being the first to introduce two customs, which hereafter will, probably, become more general in India than during the service of the Regiment in that country. The two customs adverted to are, soldiers' gardens and soldiers' workshops, which were both practised by the men, and recommended in 1859 to the notice of General Lord Clyde, by Colonel Lord Mark Kerr.

and Asia, it became necessary to make application for new ones. Her Majesty the Queen having caused it to be made known to the Regiment that one of her sons would perform the ceremony of presentation, His Royal Highness Prince Alfred arrived at Dover on the 28th of October for that purpose, and was met at the station by Major-General the Honourable Arthur Dalzell, commanding the south-eastern district, Brigadier-General Ellice, and Lord Mark Kerr, together with the staff of the district and garrison.

1864.
1st
Batt.

Prince Alfred, who was dressed in the uniform of the Royal Navy with the insignia of the Garter, attended by Major Cowell and Lieutenant Haig, Royal Engineers, rode on to the garrison parade ground at two p.m., and was received with the customary salute.

The troops of the garrison were drawn up as follows, namely—13th Light Infantry, in line, with the 37th, and and a wing of the 73rd Regiment and Royal Artillery, in columns of grand divisions on each flank facing inwards. After His Royal Highness had ridden down the line of the 13th, three sides of a square were formed, by wheeling forward the outer companies of the Regiment.

The ceremony of consecrating the colours, placed across a drum which had seen service with the Regiment during the memorable siege of Jellalabad, was then commenced by a hymn, admirably sung by the band. The Reverend George Robert Gleig, M.A.,* Chaplain-General of the Forces, assisted by the two Chaplains of the garrison—the Reverends Thomas Coney, M.A., and John Yarker Barton—then read the consecration service in a most impressive manner, after which the colours

* The Rev. G. R. Gleig had also performed the ceremony of consecration in 1846, *vide* page 130.

1864. were given to the Prince by the senior Major, Colonel
 1st Cox, C.B., and were presented by him to Ensigns
 Batt. Middleton and Barker, who received them kneeling.

His Royal Highness, in presenting the colours, said,
 "He had great pleasure in delivering these new colours
 "to a regiment which bore the name of his lamented
 "father, and the more so as his father had been the last
 "to present colours to the Regiment. He felt satisfied
 "that the colours which he now presented by the desire
 "of the Queen, would be borne always with the same
 "gallantry as those which had been so often in peril
 "and so nobly defended."

Colonel Lord Mark Kerr, C.B., then replied as follows:—

"After thanking your Royal Highness for the gracious
 "words which you have spoken to us, I wish to offer,
 "through your Royal Highness, the loyal and earnest
 "thanks of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and
 "private soldiers, of the battalion under my command,
 "to Her Majesty the Queen, for Her Majesty's gracious
 "condescension in having desired your Royal Highness
 "to do us the distinguished honour of presenting us
 "with these colours. It has not been our wish to make
 "a great display on this occasion, nor to celebrate it with
 "the customary ball-giving and feasting, for we have
 "felt it to be no ordinary one. All of us remember
 "with feelings of love and devotion, that when this
 "ceremony was last performed, those old colours were
 "given to us by that illustrious and gifted Prince—your
 "Royal Highness's father, whose name we have such
 "pride in bearing, and whose loss has since been felt
 "with such a deep sense of its irreparable nature, as has
 "perhaps never before occurred in English history.
 "And those old colours have passed with some honour



THE FOURTEENTH,
PRINCE ALBERT'S LIGHT INFANTRY.

“ and renown through two wars, and have seen arduous 1864.
“ and dangerous service. On one occasion, certainly, ^{1st}
“ during the Indian mutiny, they were exposed to greater Batt.
“ peril than probably ever before befel the colours of a
“ British regiment in India, for the reserve being called
“ to the front, the sacred emblems were entrusted to
“ the custody of the band alone, the Regiment being
“ enveloped by an ambuscade as cleverly laid, and with
“ more overpowering odds against it, than was the case
“ when Hannibal entrapped and took captive the Roman
“ army under the Consul Flaminius by the Thrasymene
“ lake. And speaking of this incident in the Indian
“ mutiny war, and going back to older times, there are
“ some names not on these colours, your Royal Highness,
“ which I would fain hope at some time to see there.
“ There was a battle nearly two centuries ago, when
“ there was one gallant English regiment which stood
“ resolute and unwavering, and amidst surrounding panic
“ and disaster protected the retreat of the Royal
“ Commander-in-Chief. The battle, so eloquently de-
“ scribed by the late Lord Macaulay, was Killiecrankie,
“ and the Regiment was the 13th. And it has been the
“ peculiar lot of the 13th to stand thus in great measure
“ alone on several occasions. It was thus at Killie-
“ crankie, and it was the same once during the American
“ war in 1813; it was so at Jellalabad, and it was so on
“ the occasion to which I have referred during the war
“ of the Indian mutiny. And now I trust that I have
“ not wearied your Royal Highness with these details of
“ ourselves, and I will conclude by expressing a confident
“ hope, that the discipline and conduct of the 13th
“ Prince Albert’s Light Infantry will be always such as
“ to insure, in future wars, an equally glorious career to
“ these colours which we have just received from your

1864. " Royal Highness ; and, further, I will say that I have no
 1st " doubt but that your Royal Highness's gracious presence
 Batt. " and words to-day will live in the minds of soldiers of
 " all ranks in this Regiment, and that the memory of
 " Prince Alfred will be the fruitful source, if the occasion
 " arises, of deeds worthy of the Victoria Cross."

The 13th then reformed line, and the new colours were trooped and marched along the ranks of the battalion, preceded by the band and followed by an escort. On arriving at the centre of the line, the exchange of colours was effected, the new ones taking post as the standards of the corps, and the old ones proceeded with the escort to the right of the line, after reaching which, with the escort and the band playing " Auld lang syne," they were marched along the front, receiving the parting compliment of presented arms from the Regiment which had so long defended them.*

His Royal Highness then took post at the flag-staff, and the whole of the troops marched past in grand divisions, and proceeded to their respective quarters. The Prince, attended by Major Cowell, Lieutenant Haig, the Major-General, Brigadier-General, and staff, afterwards rode to the mess-room of the Regiment, where he honoured the officers with his company at a luncheon, at half-past three o'clock p.m.

1865. On the 21st of February, 1865, the first battalion left Dover by rail for Aldershot, and was quartered in the west block of the permanent barracks.†

* These old colours were afterwards deposited in Wells Cathedral.

† This year the battalion gained an extraordinary high figure of merit, the highest of all the Aldershot regiments. Lieutenant Warren was the Instructor of Musketry, and Sergeant Hehir,

Colonel Horne, while in command of the second 1865. battalion, died at Pleines Wilheims, Mauritius, on the 2nd 3rd of January, 1865, and Major John William Cox Batt. (brevet colonel) succeeded to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy. On the 1st of July he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, south-eastern district of Great Britain, and was placed on half-pay; and Colonel William Forbes MacBean, from the late 5th West India Regiment, became the Lieut.-Colonel. Captain Robert Peel was promoted Major in the 13th on the 4th of January.

In February the depôt was removed from Fermoy to Templemore, and in December to Newry.

On Christmas Day, 1865, Lord Mark Kerr, who retired 1st Batt. on half-pay, took leave of the 13th in an appropriate parting order, in which, after referring to the eleven eventful years he had commanded the Regiment and to the deeds already related, his lordship continued:—

“ In the meantime he leaves the Regiment in whose
 “ welfare he has taken so deep an interest—whose life,
 “ indeed, has been his life—with feelings of pain, the
 “ description of which in words would sound like exag-
 “ geration, and in saying farewell, he thanks officers,
 “ non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers for the
 “ cheerful and willing obedience which they have at all
 “ times shown him.

“ Lord Mark Kerr feels confident that discipline,
 “ courage, and endurance (as he told them on a memor-

the Sergeant-Instructor. Much credit was acquired for the cleanliness and order of the barracks, the ground about which was planted and laid down with grass by the soldiers and pioneers under Quarter-Master Sergeant Griffin. The band attained to great perfection in playing, also in church music, and the singing, without accompaniment, of glees, madrigals, &c.

1865. "able occasion some years ago), qualities which have
 1st Batt. "already gained the Regiment so much renown, will be
 "its constant characteristics, and will always make the
 "13th Prince Albert's Light Infantry eminent amongst
 "soldiers."

Brevet-Colonel MacBean, succeeded Lord Mark Kerr in the command of the first battalion. Major Peter Macdonald was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Regiment on the 19th of December, which gave him the command of the second battalion, to the vacant majority of which Captain and Brevet-Major Frederick Van Straubenzee succeeded.

1866. Seven companies of the first battalion proceeded from Aldershot on the 26th and 27th of May, 1866, by rail to Portsmouth *en route* to Devonport, and were followed in a few days by the head-quarters and the other companies.

2nd Batt. In June the *depôt* companies of the second battalion were removed from Newry to Shorncliffe.

1st Batt. On the 1st of September the first battalion left Devonport for Ireland. Prior to embarkation the following order was issued:—

"Devonport, 31st August, 1866.

"The Major-General, the Hon^{ble}. Sir A. A. Spencer, K.C.B., in taking leave of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 13th Prince Albert's Light Infantry, wishes them every success, wherever they may go.

"The Major-General considers the first battalion of the 13th Prince Albert's Light Infantry to be in every respect one of the best corps he ever had the honour of having under his command."

The battalion, under Colonel MacBean, arrived at Cork on the 3rd of September.

In the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the 27th of October, 1866, appeared the following account of a ceremony which afforded much gratification to the Regiment:—

1st
Batt.

“An event of some interest took place in the Barrack Square, at Cork, on the 16th of October. The first battalion of this Regiment, under command of Colonel MacBean, was drawn up in line. The flank companies having been wheeled inwards, the band and bugles formed facing the colours. The Regiment was thus drawn up for the purpose of receiving a very handsome bugle, about to be presented by Captain Hoban, late quartermaster, on his retirement from the service. Captain Hoban advanced towards the colours, and addressing the officers and men, handed the bugle to Colonel MacBean, who, in the name of the Regiment, thanked Captain Hoban for his exceedingly handsome present, and assured him ‘that the gift would always be highly valued by the officers and men of the Regiment in memory of an officer who had so often distinguished himself in the field, and rendered such valuable service to his Queen and country.’ The silver bugle is beautifully ornamented, and bears on it the names of the several engagements in which the Regiment has taken part. The inscription is as follows:—‘Presented to the 13th Prince Albert’s Light Infantry, by Captain T. Hoban, on his leaving the Regiment, after having served upwards of thirty-five years. August, 1866.’ The mural crown and Jellabad superscribed. The services of an officer displaying so soldier-like a feeling cannot but interest a ranks in the army, and stimulate others to exertion; we therefore publish them. Captain Hoban joined as a boy in 1831, and was promoted to an ensigncy on the 12th of January, 1855, and became quartermaster

1866. " of the Regiment on the 25th of May, 1855. He served
 1st " with the Army of the Indus during the campaigns in
 Batt. " Affghanistan in the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841,
 " and 1842, with great gallantry. Was present at the
 " storming of Ghuznee, in July, 1839, and the forts of
 " Tootumdurra and Julgar, in the Kohistan, in 1840;
 " was present at the several engagements in forcing the
 " passes from Cabool to Jellalabad, in 1841, and in defence
 " of the latter fortress in 1841 and 1842; engaged in the
 " general actions, Jellalabad, April 7th, 1842; Jugdul-
 " luck, September 8th, 1842; Tezeen, September 13th,
 " and the recapture of Cabool, September 15th, 1842;
 " present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, September
 " 8th, 1855; engaged in the suppression of the Mutiny
 " in India; present in the action at Azimghur, April 6th,
 " 1858, and subsequent operations in that district; pre-
 " sent in the action at Jugdespore, October 26th, and
 " Toolsepoore, December 23rd, 1858; highly compli-
 " mented by Sir Robert Sale in 1841, for his conduct
 " in the field; mentioned in Colonel Lord Mark Kerr's
 " despatch of April 6th, 1858, after the action of Azim-
 " ghur. Captain Hoban was slightly wounded in the
 " shoulder on October 3rd, 1840. He has the following
 " medals:—Medal for the storming of the fortress of
 " Ghuznee, July 23rd, 1839; medal for the defence and
 " general action at Jellalabad, April 7th, 1842; medal
 " for the recapture of Cabool, September 15th, 1842;
 " medal and clasp for the siege and fall of Sebasto-
 " pol; Turkish war medal; medal for the suppression
 " of the Mutiny in India; and medal for meritorious
 " conduct."

* At the conclusion of this Record the first battalion,
 under the command of Colonel MacBean, was stationed
 at Charles Fort, Kinsale, to which place the head-

quarters had proceeded on the 27th of November, and 1866. the service companies of the second battalion, in charge of Major Augustus Alex. Dick, remained at the Mauritius.

The preceding pages show that the Thirteenth, or Prince Albert's Regiment of Light Infantry, has gained laurels in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. From the period of its declaration in favour of the Protestant interest at the Revolution, it has run a career of glory, at the commencement of which was the battle of Killiecrankie. Leaving the army in Flanders in 1703, after a short campaign under the renowned Duke of Marlborough, it next formed part of the force in the Peninsula, and highly distinguished itself in the first defence of Gibraltar in 1704-5, a few months after the capture of that fortress from the Spaniards. While serving in Spain, the chivalrous Earl of Peterborough formed the greater portion of the corps into a cavalry regiment—an event unprecedented in the military history of the British army—in which character it proved its bravery at the disastrous battle of Almanza.

The second defence of Gibraltar in 1727, the battle-fields of Dettingen, Fontenoy, Falkirk, Culloden, Roucoux, and Val, all attest its valour; subsequently the expeditions against St. Domingo, the campaign in Egypt under the immortal Abercromby, and the capture of Martinique, added to its ancient renown.

Recent times presented the Burmese war, in which the Regiment sustained a prominent part; likewise the campaigns in Affghanistan, the capture of the stronghold of Ghuznee, and the advance upon Cabool, all of which testify to the valuable services performed; possibly on none of these events will the eye rest with greater

1866. interest than the defence of Jellalabad; deservedly was the garrison termed "Illustrious" by the Governor-General in his proclamation.

The names of Sale and Havelock have become national, and these pages likewise show that other officers who have served in the 13th, have afterwards obtained a distinguished niche in their country's history. Neither must the Crimean campaign and the Indian Mutiny be forgotten, as they have afforded opportunity for increasing its fame; while the word Sevastopol has been gained for the former, the relief of Azimghur, the actions at Judgespore and Toolsepore, during the latter, although not emblazoned on the Colour for the reason given in the Record, will ever be treasured as precious memories in the Regiment.

Gallant deeds in all parts of the globe for upwards of a hundred and eighty years, combined with excellent conduct in quarters, have obtained for the Regiment the respect of the country, and THE QUEEN has graciously named it after HER ROYAL CONSORT, in testimony of approbation of its many and varied services.

1866.



THE FOURTEENTH,
PRINCE ALBERT'S LIGHT INFANTRY.

SUCCESSION OF COLONELS
OF
THE THIRTEENTH,
FIRST SOMERSETSHIRE,
OR
PRINCE ALBERT'S REGIMENT OF LIGHT INFANTRY.

	Appointed.	
THEOPHILUS, EARL OF HUNTINGDON	20th June,	1685
FERDINANDO HASTINGS	— December,	1688
SIR JOHN JACOB, BART.	13th March,	1695
JAMES, EARL OF BARRYMORE	15th March,	1702
STANHOPE COTTON	8th July,	1715
LORD MARK KERR	25th December,	1725
LORD MIDDLETON	29th May,	1732
THE HONOURABLE HENRY PULTENEY	5th July,	1739
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS WILLIAM HENRY, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G.	25th June,	1766
THE HONOURABLE JAMES MURRAY	16th December,	1767
GEORGE AINSLIE	5th June,	1789
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL	11th July,	1804
EDWARD MORRISON	15th February,	1813
SIR ROBERT HENRY SALE, G.C.B.	15th December,	1843
SIR WILLIAM MAYNARD GOMM, G.C.B.	10th March,	1846
PHILIP M'PHERSON, C.B.	15th August,	1863
PHILIP SPENCER STANHOPE	3rd February,	1864

THEOPHILUS, seventh EARL OF HUNTINGDON, succeeded to that dignity on the decease of his father in 1655. In the reign of King Charles II. he was attached to the principles entertained by James, Duke of Monmouth, who was at the head of a political party in the kingdom, but quitted it upon seeing that the views of those with whom he was connected were destructive of the constitution; and in 1683 he was appointed a member of the Privy Council. He held several appointments in the reign of King James II.; was captain of the band of gentleman pensioners, now the honourable corps of gentlemen-at-arms; and on the breaking out of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion in June, 1685, he exerted himself in raising men for the King's service, and was appointed colonel of one of the regiments embodied on that occasion, now the 13th Light Infantry. At the Revolution in 1688, he adhered to King James II., and being with his Regiment in garrison at Plymouth, was arrested by Colonel the Earl of Bath, Lieut.-Colonel Hastings, and other officers, who declared for the Prince of Orange. Continuing firm in his adherence to the Roman catholic cause, he was removed from his appointments by King William; was excluded from the benefit of the Act of Indemnity passed on the 23rd of May, 1690, and upon the receipt of advice of the intended descent in favour of the exiled Sovereign from La Hogue, in 1692, was sent a prisoner to the Tower of London; but was not long detained in confinement. The Earl of Huntingdon was one of the peers who protested against the Act of Settlement in 1701. His lordship died suddenly at his house in Charles Street, St. James's, on the 30th of May, 1701.

FERDINANDO HASTINGS, cousin of the former colonel, entered the army in the reign of King Charles II., and was promoted to the command of a company in the 1st Foot Guards; in 1686, he was appointed lieut.-colonel of the Regiment which is now the 13th Light Infantry. At the Revolution in 1688, he united with the Earl of Bath in bringing over the garrison of Plymouth to the interest of the Prince of Orange, and was rewarded with the colonelcy of his Regiment. He served in Scotland under Major-General Hugh Mackay against the clans under Viscount Dundee, and distinguished himself at the battle of Killiecrankie on

the 27th of July, 1689. He afterwards proceeded with his Regiment to Ireland, and served at the battle of the Boyne, and at the reduction of Cork and Kinsale, in 1690; he evinced ability and personal bravery in several detached services in 1691, and served in the expedition under Lieut.-General Meinhardt, Duke of Leinster, in 1692. He was afterwards found guilty of extortion in his Regiment, and was cashiered on the 4th of March, 1695.

SIR JOHN JACOB, Bart, of Bromley, in the county of Middlesex, commenced his military career in the summer of 1685, and was for many years an officer in the Regiment which is now the 13th Light Infantry, in which corps he rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He evinced great courage, and received a severe wound at the battle of Killiecrankie, where Viscount Dundee was killed; also behaved with signal gallantry, under the eye of his Sovereign, at the battle of the Boyne in 1690; and served under the Earl of Marlborough at the capture of Cork and Kinsale. King William III. highly approved of his conduct, and promoted him to the colonelcy of his Regiment in 1695. Being afterwards desirous of retiring from the service, he obtained permission to sell the colonelcy for fourteen hundred guineas to his brother-in-law, James Earl of Barrymore. He died in 1739.

JAMES, fourth EARL OF BARRYMORE, embraced the interests of the Prince of Orange at the Revolution in 1688, and was nominated lieutenant-colonel in the army on the 31st of December of that year. He subsequently held the commission of captain in the 17th Foot, and purchased the colonelcy of the present 13th Regiment in March, 1702. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general in 1706, and to that of major-general in 1708. He served in Portugal in the war of the Spanish Succession, and gallantly led his Regiment to the charge, at the battle of the Caya, on the 7th of May, 1709, overcoming all opposition, and recapturing the Portuguese guns; but not being supported by the Portuguese horse of the left wing, his Regiment became insulated, and he was taken prisoner. In 1710 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general; and in 1713 was sworn a Member of the Privy Council. He was elected a Member of Parliament for the

borough of Stockbridge in 1713, and afterwards for Wigan in Lancashire. He retired from the colonelcy in 1715. His decease occurred on the 5th of January, 1747, at Castlelyons, where a magnificent marble monument has been erected to his memory.

STANHOPE COTTON served with reputation in the wars of Queen Anne, as captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel of foot; he was several years in Bowles's Regiment, which was disbanded at the Peace of Utrecht; and he was rewarded with the rank of colonel, and the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar. In 1715 he obtained the colonelcy of the present 13th Light Infantry, then in garrison at Gibraltar, and under his care that Regiment became celebrated for its efficiency and orderly conduct. He died on the 7th of December, 1725.

LORD MARK KERR, fourth son of Robert fourth Earl and first Marquis of Lothian, choosing the profession of arms, was appointed captain of a company of infantry on the 1st of January, 1694, and served in Flanders under King William III. He was at this period of delicate appearance, seemingly quiet, and without much spirit. It is related that during these early campaigns the following incident occurred:—One evening, at a large party, a foreign officer grossly insulted his lordship, who apparently took no notice of his conduct. The tent was crowded, and the festivities continued. After several of the guests had retired, Lord Mark Kerr was reminded that it was incumbent upon him to call out the offender, whereupon he replied —“It is too late for that, they are burying him outside now.” He had, in fact, slipped out unperceived, except by his antagonist and second, and killed his insulter in a duel, and the grave had been dug in the camping ground. On the breaking out of the war in Queen Anne's reign, he obtained the lieutenant-colonelcy of General Macartney's newly-raised regiment (disbanded at the Peace of Utrecht), with which he embarked from Scotland in the spring of 1704, and served the campaign of that year on the Dutch frontier. On the 1st of January, 1706, he was promoted to the colonelcy of a newly-raised regiment of foot, with which he served in the expedition under the Earl of Rivers in the same year, and when the projected descent on the

coast of France was abandoned, he proceeded to Portugal, and afterwards to Spain. He commanded his Regiment at the battle of Almanza, on the 25th of April, 1707, which was formed between two brigades of Portuguese cavalry; these quitted the field at the first attack. It was afterwards fiercely engaged with very superior numbers, and literally cut to pieces; his lordship was wounded in the arm, his lieutenant-colonel and major were both killed, and his Regiment lost twenty-three officers killed, wounded, and prisoners. In February, 1711, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and in 1712 he was nominated colonel of the 29th Foot. He commanded a brigade of infantry in the expedition to Spain, under Lord (afterwards Viscount) Cobham, in 1719, and served at the capture of Vigo, Ronden-della, and Pont-a-Vedra. In 1725 he obtained the colonelcy of the present 13th Light Infantry, and was promoted to the rank of major-general in 1727. In 1732 King George II. removed him to the 11th Dragoons, which, under his lordship's command, became the crack regiment of the day; he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general in 1735, and in 1740 His Majesty conferred on him the governorship of Guernsey; in the same year he was appointed general of the ordnance in Ireland, and in 1743 he was promoted general of foot. On the 30th of July, 1745, he was constituted Constable and Governor of Edinburgh Castle. After the defeat of Lieutenant-General Sir John Cope at Preston Pans on the 21st of September of that year, some of the dragoons, who had fled from the field of battle, galloped up to the castle, but the governor refused to admit them, and threatened to open fire upon them, as cowards who had deserted their colours. They afterwards sought shelter at Berwick. Lord Mark Kerr, on meeting Sir John, is reported to have observed, that he was "the first general who had ever brought the news of his own defeat," a sarcasm which has been perpetuated in the well-known Scotch song of "Johnnie Cope." His lordship, in 1751 was placed on the staff of Ireland. It is recorded in Douglas's "Peerage of Scotland" that—"He was a man of "marked and decided character; with the strictest notions of "honour and good-breeding; he retained, perhaps, too puncti-lious an observance of etiquette, as it gave him an air of "frivolity. He was soldier-like in his appearance; formal in his

“deportment; whimsical, even finical in his dress; but he commanded respect wherever he went, for none dared to laugh at his singularities. Manners, which in foreign courts (where they had been acquired) would have passed unobserved, were considered as fantastic in his own country, and were apt to lead his impatient spirit into rencontres too often fatal to his antagonists. Naturally of a good temper, his frequent appeals to the sword on trivial occasions drew on him the imputation of being a quarrelsome man; but he was inoffensive unless provoked; and never meddled with any one, but such as chose to meddle with him.” His lordship, there is no doubt, although a great dandy and somewhat of a duellist, was the pink and type of the military gallantry and pluck of his time, and was a popular character in his day. He died in London on the 2nd of February, 1752, and was interred during the evening of the 6th in Kensington Church.

JOHN MIDDLETON was granted a commission in the army in the reign of King William III., and was promoted to the rank of captain in 1706; he served in Spain during the War of the Spanish Succession, and also on board the fleet, where his company was employed as Marines. He was for many years an officer in the regiment now known as the 25th King's Own Borderers, in which corps he rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was promoted to the rank of colonel in 1711. He commanded the 25th in Scotland, under the Duke of Argyle, during the rebellion of the Earl of Mar; and in 1721 was rewarded with the colonelcy of that corps, which he held until 1732, when he was removed to the present 13th Light Infantry. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general in 1735. His decease occurred on the 4th of May, 1739, at which period he was member of Parliament for Aberdeen.

THE HONOURABLE HENRY PULTENEY was appointed ensign in a regiment of foot on the 10th of January, 1703, and served during Queen Anne's wars, under the celebrated John Duke of Marlborough. He was for several years in the 1st Foot Guards, and was promoted, in July, 1715, to the command of the grena-

dier company in the 2nd Foot Guards, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1733 he was promoted to the commission of second major, with the rank of colonel, and in 1734 to that of first major in the same regiment, from which he was removed, in 1739, to the colonelcy of the present 13th Light Infantry; at the same time he was appointed governor of Hull. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general in 1742, and accompanied the army to Flanders, under the Earl of Stair. On the 3rd of July, 1743, he was advanced to the rank of major-general; on the 8th of August, 1747, to that of lieutenant-general; and on the 22nd of February, 1765, to that of general. On the elevation of his brother to the dignity of Earl of Bath, he was distinguished by the style of Honourable; and upon his brother's decease, in 1764, when the title became extinct, he succeeded to the paternal estate. He afterwards resigned his commissions. He died on the 26th of October, 1767.

WILLIAM HENRY, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G. His Royal Highness was the third son of Frederick Prince of Wales (who died 20th of March, 1751), and was elected a Knight of the most noble order of the Garter in 1762, and a few days before he was of age, viz., on the 17th November, 1764, his brother, King George III., conferred on him the dignity of Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, and Earl of Connaught; in December following he took his seat in the Privy Council. In 1766 His Royal Highness was appointed colonel of the 13th Regiment; and on the decease of his brother, Edward Duke of York, in the autumn of 1767, he received a grant from the King of Cranbourne Chase Lodge, Windsor Forest. In December of the same year he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and appointed colonel of the 3rd Foot Guards. In April, 1770, he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general, and nominated to the colonelcy of the 1st Foot Guards. He was promoted to the rank of general in 1772, and to that of field marshal in 1793. His Royal Highness was distinguished as a polite scholar and an accomplished gentleman, engaging in his manners, respectful to his Sovereign, affable to his acquaintance, and generous and condescending to his inferiors; a liberal supporter of every institution calculated to promote the interests of society, accompanied by a modest serenity of

conduct which kept many instances of his generosity out of public view; and a meekness of disposition pervaded every feature of his character, which ensured for him the love of all ranks. He died on the 25th of August, 1805.

The Honourable JAMES MURRAY, son of the Duke of Athol, served several years in the 15th Foot, of which Regiment he was appointed lieutenant-colonel on the 15th of January, 1751. He served with his corps in North America in the early part of the Seven Years' War; had the local rank of colonel in that country on the 7th of January, 1758, and was appointed colonel-commandant in the 60th, Royal American Regiment, on the 24th of October, 1759. He also served in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and was wounded in the breast by a musket-ball, which could not be extracted, and he was never afterwards able to sleep in a recumbent posture. He was promoted to the rank of major-general in 1762; appointed colonel of the 13th Regiment in 1767, in succession to His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester; was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general in 1772, and to that of general in 1783. In 1789, he was removed to the 21st, or Royal North British Fusiliers. He also held the appointment of Governor of Hull. His decease occurred in 1794, and he was buried in Westminster Abbey.

GEORGE AINSLIE was appointed, in 1755, sub-lieutenant in the 2nd or Scots troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, of which General Elliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield, the celebrated Governor of Gibraltar, was lieutenant-colonel; and when Colonel Elliott raised his famed Regiment of "Light Horse," now the 15th, or King's Hussars, Lieutenant Ainslie was appointed captain of the first troop therein. He proceeded with the 15th Light Dragoons to Germany in 1760, and distinguished himself in the memorable action at Emsdorf on the 16th of July in that year, the first enterprise in which that Regiment was engaged, and where it acquired great honour. He was also present at numerous other actions, where "Elliott's Light Horse" availed themselves of every opportunity to acquire additional laurels; and on the 29th of March, 1762, he was promoted to the majority of the Regiment.

At the engagement near Homburg, on the 1st of July, 1762, he highly distinguished himself, and was commended in the public despatch of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. In the action near Friedberg, on the 30th of August following, he was attacked by three French Hussars, and received a dangerous wound in the head. He was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 15th Light Dragoons in 1770; to the rank of colonel in the army in 1779; and to that of major-general in 1782. In 1789 King George III. rewarded him with the colonelcy of the 13th Regiment, His Majesty having frequently witnessed, and expressed his high approbation of, the condition of the 15th Light Dragoons under Colonel Ainslie's command. He was afterwards appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Scilly Island; was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general in 1796, and to that of general in 1801. He died in 1804.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL was appointed, on the 21st of April, 1769, ensign in the 42nd, Royal Highland Regiment, then in Ireland; and in December, 1770, was promoted to a lieutenancy in the 2nd battalion of the Royals, which he joined at the Island of Minorca. In September, 1772, he obtained a company in the 50th, from which he exchanged to the 62nd Regiment in November following. He embarked for Canada with the 62nd on the breaking out of the American war, and served the campaign of 1776, under General Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester. In 1777, he served under Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, in the desperate attempt to advance from Canada through the country, in a state of rebellion, to Albany, sharing in the toils and fighting of that enterprise, and being included in the convention at Saratoga. On the 26th of December, 1777, he was promoted major in the 74th Regiment, and proceeding to New York was appointed to act as major of the 1st battalion of Light Infantry, with which he served two campaigns, and at the termination of the war he commanded at Penobscot. On the 31st of December, 1782, he was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 62nd, with which regiment he served in Scotland and Ireland until June, 1789, when he exchanged to captain and lieutenant-colonel in the 3rd Foot Guards. He served the campaign of 1793, and part of that of 1794, in Flanders, under His Royal Highness the Duke of York;

in the meantime he had been promoted to the rank of colonel (12th October, 1793), and commissioned to raise the late 116th Regiment, when he withdrew from Flanders. He subsequently commanded a brigade in the forces under Lieut.-General the Earl of Moira, and was promoted to the rank of major-general on the 26th of February, 1795. In 1796 he served under Lieut.-General Sir Ralph Abercromby in the West Indies, and was appointed Colonel of the 7th West India Regiment in November of that year. He served on the staff at Newcastle in 1797; in Ireland in 1798; and afterwards in Scotland. In 1802 his Regiment was disbanded; he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general in April of that year, and placed on the staff of Ireland, and subsequently on that of Scotland, where he served five years. In 1804 he was appointed colonel of the 13th Regiment; in 1812 he was promoted to the rank of general, and was removed to the 32nd Regiment in 1813. He died on the 24th of February, 1832.

EDWARD MORRISON entered the army as ensign in the Coldstream Guards, on the 20th of January, 1777; was shortly after employed as assistant quartermaster-general; and on the 15th of September, 1780, succeeded to a lieutenancy with the rank of Captain. From November, 1781, to June, 1783, he served as aide-de-camp to the commander-in-chief in the West Indies. He was promoted to a company, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, on the 13th of January, 1790, and in 1793 was appointed deputy quartermaster-general; but obtained permission to join the first battalion of the Coldstream Guards in Flanders, in 1794. He was appointed Governor of Chester on the 2nd of November, 1796. On the 26th of February, 1795, he received the brevet rank of colonel; and on the 19th of November, 1800, was appointed Colonel of the Leicester Fencibles, and on the 1st of January, 1805, of a battalion in the 60th Regiment. He was advanced to the rank of major-general on the 1st of January, 1798; and in April following was appointed to the staff in Ireland, where he commanded the Limerick District during the rebellion. He was removed to the staff in England in July, 1803, and on the 1st of January, 1805, was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general; in May, 1809, was appointed lieutenant-general and commander of the forces in

Jamaica; and was promoted to the rank of general on the 4th of June, 1814. On the 15th of February of the previous year, King George III. conferred on him the colonelcy of the 13th Regiment, which he held to the period of his decease, which occurred on the 3rd of December, 1843.

SIR ROBERT HENRY SALE at the early age of fourteen had the honour of carrying his Sovereign's colours as ensign in the 36th Regiment, to which he was gazetted on the 19th of January, 1795; he was promoted to a lieutenancy on the 12th April, 1797, and on the 8th of January following exchanged into the 12th foot, with which regiment he served at the battle of Malla-velly, gained by Lieut.-General (afterwards Lord) Harris on the 27th of March, 1799. In less than two months occurred the siege of Seringapatam, where Lieutenant Sale's services were rewarded by a medal. He served throughout the campaign of 1801, in the Wynaud country, and on the 23rd of March, 1806, obtained his company. Captain Sale took part in the storming of the Travancore lines in 1809; and was at the capture of the Mauritius in 1810. On the 30th of December, 1813, he was promoted to the rank of major; and the second battalion of the 12th being reduced in January, 1818, Major Sale was placed on half-pay. On the 28th of June, 1821, he exchanged to the 13th Regiment, with which he proceeded to India, joined the expedition under Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, and served throughout the Burmese war, being present at the capture of Rangoon and the storming of the stockades near Kemmendine, on both occasions displaying such heroism, that he received the thanks of the commanding officer on the field of battle, and particular notice in general orders. He also stormed the seven stockades near Kumaroot and Pagoda Point. On the 1st of December of the same year (1824) he stormed the enemy's lines, and on the 5th of that month led a body of sixteen hundred men in the engagement which resulted in the utter defeat of the Burmese, who were driven from all their positions. These successes were followed up, and on the 15th of December the intrenchments at Kokien were stormed; here Major Sale was severely wounded in the head. In the following year, he commanded a brigade at the reduction of Bassein, and subsequent operations from the 10th of

February to the 2nd of May, 1825. On the 2nd of June he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel; on the 1st of December, he commanded the first brigade and repulsed the Shaans and Burmese at Prome, and the next day stormed the adjacent lines and heights. He was again severely wounded at the storming of Melloon on the 19th of January, 1826. For these services he was constituted a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He became colonel by brevet on the 28th of June, 1838, and in the following October, was appointed to the command of the first Bengal brigade of the Army of the Indus, which formed the advance throughout the campaign in Afghanistan: he commanded the force sent to Girishk in May, 1839, and on the 23rd of July, headed the storming party which captured the fortress of Ghuznee, deemed by the Affghans impregnable. A sabre-wound in the chin and contusions on the chest and shoulder from musket-shots were the results of this formidable conflict; but not the only ones, for his services were acknowledged by Sir John Keane, and Her Majesty nominated him a Knight Commander of the Bath, his name was enrolled in the list of Eastern Knights constituting the order of the Dooranée Empire, which had been founded by Shah Shoojah, and he was advanced to the local rank of Major-General in Affghania, his promotion bearing the date of the capture of Ghuznee. In September, 1840, the forces sent to subdue the Kohistan country were entrusted to his command; and after storming the towns and forts of Tootumdurra, Julgar, Babookoosbghur, Khandurrah, and Purwan, Dost Mahomed was compelled to surrender to the authorities at Cabool. In forcing the Khoord Cabool Pass on the 12th of October, 1841, he was shot through the leg. His gallant defence of Jellalabad—his daring sorties, and final defeat of the besieging army under Akbar Khan, for which services he received the thanks of Parliament, and was made a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, are detailed in the Regimental Record, and completely identify Sir Robert Sale's name with the 13th Light Infantry, the connection being rendered more intimate by Her Majesty, who conferred on him the colonelcy of the Regiment in December, 1843, on the decease of General Edward Morrison. On the 29th of March, 1844, he was appointed quartermaster-general to the Queen's troops serving in the East

Indies. Advancing with the army to repel the Sikh invasion, Sir Robert Sale, G.C.B., had his left thigh so dreadfully shattered by a grapeshot at the battle of Moodkee on the 18th of December, 1845, that he did not long survive the wound, but, after a distinguished career, fell like Wolfe, Sir John Moore, and other heroes, in the hour of victory.

SIR WILLIAM MAYNARD GOMM was appointed ensign in the 9th Foot on the 24th of May, 1794, and on the 16th of November following was promoted lieutenant therein. His first service was with the expedition to the Helder, in 1799, and he was present in the actions at Bergen on the 19th of September and the 2nd of October. He proceeded with the expedition which embarked, in August, 1800, for the coast of France and Spain, under Lieut.-General Sir James Pulteney, Bart.; on the 25th of June, 1803, he obtained his company in the 9th, and received the brevet of major on the 1st of January, 1805, in which year he proceeded to Hanover. He shared in the expedition to Stralsund and siege of Copenhagen, in 1807. Brevet Major Gomm proceeded to Portugal in 1808, and was present at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, on the 17th and 21st of August; served during the retreat, under Lieut.-General Sir John Moore, and battle of Corunna on the 16th of January, 1809. He next proceeded with the expedition to Walcheren, and was present at the siege of Flushing in that year. Again embarked for the Peninsula in 1810, and was appointed a Deputy-Assistant in the Quartermaster-General's Department on the 31st of August. Was present at the battle of Busaco on the 27th of September, and in that of Fuentes d'Onor on the 3rd and 5th of May, 1811. On the 10th of October he was promoted major in the 9th, and appointed Assistant-Quartermaster-General on the 6th of December following, in which capacity he served in the Peninsula until the end of the war. Major Gomm was present at the assault and capture of Badajoz, the siege of which lasted from the 17th of March to the 6th of April, 1812; was at the battle of Salamanca on the 22nd of July, and received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel on the 17th of August; was at the action of Villa Muriel on the 25th of October; battle of Vittoria on the 21st of June, 1813; siege of San Sebastian, and the battles of the Nivelle and Nive, in November and December. During the night preceding the latter

action, the 9th drove back the French posts, on which occasion Lieut.-Colonel Gomm was wounded. In 1814 he was at the investment of Bayonne, and on the 25th of July, of that year, was appointed captain and lieutenant-colonel in the Coldstream Guards. In January, 1815, he was constituted a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, and as quartermaster-general of the fifth division, Sir William Gomm was present at Quatre Bras and the ever memorable battle of Waterloo.

Sir William Gomm has received the gold cross and one clasp for Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, San Sebastian, and Nive; the silver war-medal with six clasps for Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor and Nivelle; the Waterloo medal, and the insignia of a Knight of the second class of St. Anne of Russia. On the 16th of May, 1829, he was promoted major in the Coldstream Guards, and lieutenant-colonel therein on the 23rd of June, 1836; was promoted to the rank of major-general on the 10th of January, 1837; and, in 1839, was appointed to the command of the forces in Jamaica. While serving in that island as Lieutenant-Governor and Member of Council, Sir William devised measures for the improvement of the health of the troops, and established the Mountain Barrack of Newcastle. In March, 1842, he entered on the command of the northern district of England, and in the same year was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Mauritius. On the 10th of March, 1846, Her Majesty conferred on him the colonelcy of the 13th Light Infantry, and on the 9th of November following he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general. He quitted his command at the Mauritius in May, 1849, and in January, 1851, commenced his duties as Commander-in-Chief in India and an Extraordinary Member of Council. He was promoted general on the 20th of June, 1854, and held the command in India until the end of 1855, in which year (20th of June) he had been made a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. General Sir William Maynard Gomm, G.G.B., was removed to the Coldstream Guards on the 15th of August, 1863.

PHILIP M'PHERSON embarked for the Peninsula in May, 1809, as a volunteer in the 52nd Light Infantry, and served as such in the advance to Talavera and the retreat thence to Campo Mayor. On the 2nd of November, 1809, he was promoted to an ensigncy

in the 43rd, from which time he served with the light division until the year 1814, and was present at the following battles, affairs, sieges, and skirmishes, viz., the combat of the Coa, on the 24th of July, 1810; affair of Martiago; skirmish near, and battle of Busaco, on the 26th and 27th of September; capture of Coimbra, on the 8th of October; and affair of Alemquer, on the 10th of that month. In 1811 was present in the skirmishes at Pombal, Redinha, Casal Nova, and Foz d'Arouce, on the 11th, 12th, 14th, and 15th of March; the action at Sabugal, on the 3rd, and affair at the bridge of Marealva, on the 23rd of April; battles of Fuentes d'Onor, on the 3rd and 5th of May; and the affairs at Espeja and Soita. On the 13th of June of this year he was promoted lieutenant in the 43rd. In 1812 lieutenant M'Pherson served at the sieges and storming of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz—the former from the 8th to the 19th of January, and the latter (where he was contused on the head in the trenches by the bursting of a shell) from the 17th of March to the 6th of April; affair at Carvillejo; action at Castrajon, on the 18th of July; skirmish at Petiegua; the battle of Salamanca, on the 22nd of July; the subsequent occupation of Madrid, on the 12th, and capture of Fort Retiro two days afterwards, and skirmish at San Munos in November. In 1813 was in the actions of the Pyrenees from the 28th of July to the 2nd of August, and those consequent on the passage of the Nivelle on the 10th of November; affair at Bayonne and passage of the Nive, from the 9th to the 13th of December. In 1814 shared in the affairs at Tarbes and Tournefeuille in March, and the battle of Toulouse on the 10th of April. For these services he received the war medal with eight clasps, for Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse.

Lieutenant M'Pherson exchanged to half-pay of the 28th Regiment on the 20th of April, 1815, and to full pay of the 30th on the 25th of April, 1816, but reverted to half-pay of the latter corps on the 25th of March, 1817. He was appointed lieutenant on full-pay of the 46th on the 19th of May, 1825, and removed to the 35th on the 12th of October, 1826; was promoted captain unattached on the 13th of March, 1827, and appointed to the 17th Foot on the 26th of November, 1829. Captain M'Pherson embarked with a detachment of his Regiment for New South Wales in April, 1830, and served with it in that country, and

afterwards at Bombay. He received the brevet rank of major on the 23rd of November, 1841. In the following month Brevet-Major M'Pherson was appointed aide-de-camp to Sir Charles Napier, and served in that capacity and as military secretary during the campaign in Scinde; was present at the destruction of the fort of Emaum Ghur, on the 14th and 15th of January, 1843; shared also in the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad, on the 17th of February and 24th of March following. He was twice mentioned in despatches, and for his services received the Scinde medal and was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel on the 4th of July, 1843, and attained the rank of major in the 17th Foot on the 1st of August, 1844. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 17th on the 3rd of December, 1852, and embarked in command of that regiment for Gibraltar in April, 1854; on the 20th of June of that year he received the brevet rank of colonel, and proceeded in December following with the 17th to the Crimea, and on the 18th of that month was appointed to the command of the first brigade of the fourth division, and served during the siege of Sevastopol from that date to the 15th of June, 1855, when he was compelled to return home on account of ill-health, brought on from over fatigue in the trenches. Colonel M'Pherson was general of the day in the trenches in command of the left attack on the occasion of several sorties by the Russians, and for his services on the night of the 11th of May, 1855, when the enemy was repulsed with considerable loss, was personally thanked by Lord Raglan. He received the Crimean medal and clasps, also that given by the Sultan, together with the insignia of the fourth class of the Order of the Medjidie, and of a Knight of the Legion of Honour. In September, 1855, Colonel M'Pherson was appointed inspecting field officer of a recruiting district, and promoted to the rank of major-general on the 21st of December, 1858. The colonelcy of the 13th, Prince Albert's Light Infantry, was conferred upon him on the 15th of August, 1863. Major-General M'Pherson, C.B., died on the 2nd of February, 1864.

PHILIP SPENCER STANHOPE, Lieut.-General, appointed colonel of the 13th, Prince Albert's Light Infantry, on the 3rd of February, 1864.

APPENDIX.

Correspondence relative to the good conduct of the Volunteers from the 13th, Prince Albert's Light Infantry, to the 39th Regiment, and specially referring to the distinguished gallantry of the detachment under Sergeant John Power, at the storming of the heights of Truckee on the 8th of March, 1845.

Prior to the 13th, Prince Albert's Light Infantry, quitting Scinde, in December, 1844, for Bombay, having been ordered home, one hundred and ninety-two of the men volunteered to the 39th Regiment. These formed a portion of Major-General Sir Charles Napier's force in his expedition against the mountain desert robbers of Beloochistan in the spring of 1845; and in storming the nearly inaccessible heights of Truckee a sergeant's party of fifteen men pre-eminently distinguished themselves by their undaunted gallantry, in forcing their way, after a lengthened and sanguinary struggle, to the summit of a hill, which was defended by about a hundred and eighty of the enemy.

This exploit called forth the following letters from His Excellency Sir Charles Napier, and His Grace the Duke of Wellington :—

“ *Sukkur,*
30th March, 1845.

“ Sir,—It will gratify you, and be just to some brave men, who volunteered from the 13th for your regiment, to send to you a copy of my letter to the Commander-in-Chief, relative to a gallant action performed by them on the 8th instant.

"The whole of the volunteers for your regiment have behaved admirably during the five months they have been serving under my own immediate observation; they have shown themselves worthy of the regiment they have left, and of that which is under your command. I have, &c.

"C. J. NAPIER, *Major-General,*

"*Governor of Scinde.*

"*Officer commanding*

"*H. M. 39th Regiment.*"

"*Camp, Sukkur,*

"*25th March, 1845.*

"Sir,—It is with regret I have to say that, misled by the report of Captain Beatson, I stated that the six soldiers, who, on the 8th instant, fell on the heights of Truckee, were killed in consequence of their own imprudence. This was incorrect and unjust. They acted in obedience to their orders, and died in the fulness of glory, worthy of the brightest names in our military annals. The enclosed return, received from the orderly room, is more eloquent than anything I can say. I am convinced that one who has so often witnessed the gallantry of soldiers, will not read unmoved this proud but distressing record of heroism and death.

"The survivors of those who reached the top, merit the honour to have their names laid before His Grace the Duke of Wellington, and it would be very grateful to their feelings if your Excellency would do this. They are men of excellent character; most of them had two, and some three medals. The bold Sepoy of the Camel Corps is highly praised by them for his courageous conduct."

"Hoping that some mark of approbation may be bestowed on these admirable soldiers, I have, &c.

"C. J. NAPIER, *Major-General,*

"*Governor of Scinde.*

"*His Excellency*

"*General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., G.C.B.,*

"*Commander-in-Chief in India,*

"*&c. &c. &c.*"

Nominal Roll of the Sergeant's Party of a Detachment of Her Majesty's 39th, Volunteers, which stormed the Hill at Truckee on the 8th of March, 1845.

Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
Sergeant .	John Power . . .	Reached the summit of the hill, and was slightly wounded.
Corporal .	Thomas Waters .	Did not quite reach the summit of the hill.—Three medals.
„	John Kenny . . .	Did not quite reach the summit of the hill.—Three medals.
Private .	John Action . . .	Reached the top, killed three of the enemy, and was then killed himself.—Two medals.
„	Robert Adair . .	Reached the top, killed two of the enemy, and was then killed himself.—Two medals.
„	Hugh Dunlap . .	Reached the top, killed two of the enemy, and was then killed himself.
„	Patrick Fullon . .	Reached the summit of the hill, and was killed.—Two medals.
„	Samuel Lowrie . .	Reached the top, killed the Commander of the enemy and another man, and was then killed himself.—Two medals.
„	William Lovelace .	Reached the top, and was killed.
„	Anthony Burke . .	Reached the top, killed three of the enemy (shot one, bayonnetted another), broke his musket on the head of the third.—Two medals.
„	John Malony . . .	Reached the top, bayonnetted two of the enemy, saved Burke and Rohan's lives, and was severely wounded.—Three medals.
„	Bartholomew Rohan	Reached the top, bayonnetted one of the enemy, and was very severely wounded.—Two medals.
„	George Campbell .	Reached the top, and killed two of the enemy.
„	Philip Fay . . .	Did not quite reach the summit.—Two medals.
„	Mark Davis . . .	Did not quite reach the summit.—Two medals.
„	Charles Hawthorn .	Did not quite reach the summit.—Two medals.
Camel Corps	Ruinzan Aheer . .	Did not quite reach the summit.

“ Horse Guards, 12th June, 1845.

“ Sir,—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 15th April, with a letter and its accompanying return from

" Major-General Sir Charles Napier, setting forth the conspicuous
 " gallantry of a party of volunteers from the 13th Light Infantry
 " to the 39th Regiment, in storming the almost inaccessible hill
 " position of Truckee, occupied by a strong force of the Mountain
 " Desert Robbers; and having laid these papers before the Com-
 " mander-in-Chief, I am instructed to request that you will cause
 " the expression of his highest approbation to be conveyed to
 " such of these brave men as have survived the attack; and that
 " you will further be pleased to recommend them specially to the
 " notice and protection of the commanding officer of the 39th
 " Regiment, and ascertain and report for His Grace's information
 " whether the sergeant is qualified to hold a commission in Her
 " Majesty's service.

" The Duke of Wellington deeply laments the loss of those
 " who fell on this memorable occasion.

" I have, &c.,

" FITZROY SOMERSET.

" *General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., G.C.B.,*

" *Commander-in-Chief in India,*

" &c. &c. &c."

GLICK
SEP 30 1970

